

THE ATENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1535.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Instruction in the Art and Scientific Principles of Photography, by Thomas Frederick Hardwich, Esq., Lecturer in Photography, Mr. HARDWICH proposes to begin, on MONDAY, April 4, his LECTURES on the SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES of PHOTOGRAPHY, illustrated by Practical Demonstrations in the Art. For a Prospectus apply to J. W. CUMMINGS, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1857.—A Class for reading the subjects required at this Examination will, by permission of the Council, meet in University College, April 21. For further particulars apply to K. TRAVELLS, Esq., University College. Early application is desirable from students requiring advice as to their preliminary studies.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON,
67 and 69, HARLEY-STREET.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1833.
FOR GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION, AND FOR GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF KNOWLEDGE.

A SPECIAL COURSE OF LECTURES will be given at this College after Easter on the following subjects:—

Rev. T. A. COCK, M.A.: Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity.

Rev. F. GARDEN, M.A.: Uses of Moral Philosophy—Culture of the Imagination—Bacon.

JOHN HULLAH, Esq.: History of Modern Music.

ALPHONSE MARIETTE, B.A.: History of French Literature (in French).

Rev. F. D. MAURICE, M.A.: English Literature in the Seventeenth Century.

Rev. E. H. PLUMTRE, M.A.: Comparative Philology in its relation to Grammar and History.

GEORGE SCHARP, Esq.: The Growth in History of Art.

GOTTLIEB WEIL, P.O.: The Lyrical Poetry of Germany.

Each Course will include about eight Lectures. The Time Tables and Syllabus of the Lectures will be issued before the close of the present Term. Cards of Admission to the Introductory Lecture may be obtained on application to the Deputy-Chairman or the Lady Resident after April 1.

C. G. NICOLAY, Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
—THE NEXT MEETING, for the Exhibition of Orchids, Ananas, Roses, Fruit, &c., and the Election of Fellows, will be held on TUESDAY, April 1, at Three p.m. Admission only by Fellow's personal introduction, Ivory Tickets, or Written Order. 21, Regent-street, S.W.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY,
REGENT'S PARK.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, AND FRUIT this season will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 20, THURSDAY, June 18, and WEDNESDAY, July 1. Tickets of Admission are now being issued, and may be obtained at the Gardens only by Fellows or Members of the Society. Prices on or before Saturday, May 9, 4s.; after that day, 5s.; and on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. A new arrangement of the Fruit will be adopted.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
OF ENGLAND.

LECTURES by Professors SIMMONS and WAY will be delivered before the Members of the Council Room of the Society, on the first Wednesdays of the ensuing months of April, May, June, and July, at Eight o'clock in the evening. The subject of the first of these Lectures, on the 1st of April, will be that of GUANO DEPOSITS, by Professor Way.

By order of the Council.

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

* * * Each Member of the Society will have the privilege of attending these Lectures.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The 68th ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in FREEMASON'S HALL, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, at the EARL GRANVILLE, Lord President of the Council, in the chair. The List of Stewards will be published in future advertisements.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

73, Great Russell-street, March 12.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT

INSTITUTION, for the RELIEF of DECAYED ARTISTS, their WIDOWS and ORPHANS. Instituted 1814. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1842.

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MEMORIAL CHURCH at CONSTANTINOPLE.—The EXHIBITION of the several DESIGNS for the Church, FREE of CHARGE, at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, from 2 to 3 p.m. till dusk.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS,
TRAFFALGAR-SQUARE.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on Monday, the 6th, or Tuesday, the 7th of April next, after which time no work can possibly be received, and no work received which have already been publicly exhibited.

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package.

The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription

List closes on Tuesday next, the 31st instant.—Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every SUBSCRIBER of ONE GUINEA will have the chance of a Prize, TWO PRIZES: 'The Clemency of Count de Lion,' by H. C. Shenton, from the Historical Picture by John Cross, which gained the Government Premium of 300*l.*, and 'The Piper,' by E. Goodall, after F. Goodall, R.A.

GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary

EDWIN'S PODOCK, } Secretaries.

444, West Strand, March, 1857.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL

FESTIVAL, under the special patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—THE THREE

PERFORMANCES OF THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL are now definitely fixed to take place as follows, viz.:—MONDAY, June 1, at 8 p.m.; WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 8 p.m.; THURSDAY, June 4, at 8 p.m.

At these performances the Orchestra will consist of nearly 2,500 performers, viz., 2,000 chorists, and 500 instrumentalists, and a due proportion of wind instruments. The entire musical arrangements are undertaken by the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Mr. Costa.

In answer to numerous inquiries from parties anxious to secure eligible places for hearing these performances, notice is given, that applications for tickets for places reserved and numbered as stalls, at one guinea each for each performance, or at two guineas and a half for one place for the series of three performances, can now be received, and the places secured in numerical order, at the Crystal Palace, by letter addressed to the Secretary there; or at the Temporary Offices of the Company, 79, Lombard-street; and at the Handel Festival Ticket-office, No. 9, in Exeter Hall. N.B.—No application can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance for the price of the places applied for.

It is requested that Post-office orders be made payable to George Grove, at the General Post-office, and that cheques be made payable to the Company, and crossed Union Bank of London. Subscribers for annual season tickets for the Crystal Palace are respectfully informed that such tickets will not be available for these performances.

By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, March 21, 1857.

MR. KIDD'S POPULAR LECTURES.—

Notice to Institutions, &c.—MR. WILLIAM KIDD of Kidd's Journal is now prepared to deliver, in Town or Country, his new and favourite ENTERTAINMENT, entitled 'An Evening in Nature's Studio.'—The Popular Lectures on 'The Four Seasons of Human Life,'—'The Perils of Authorship,'—'Old Heads for Young Shoulders,' &c., &c.

New-road, Hammermith, March 28.

NAVIGATION SCHOOL, under the Direction of the Board of Trade.—Separate CLASSES for MASTERS and MATES, and a class for Pupils, are held every Week, and for EXAMEN, at 6 p.m. week, meet daily at the Sailors' Home, Well-street, London Docks. Apprentices admitted free. Application to be made at the Sailors' Home.

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Fees for Pupils according to age: Six, Seven, and Eight Guineas a Term of Three Months. Entrance Fee, Two Guineas.

TRINITY TERM will commence the 21st of April, and close the 10th of July, 1857.

Michaelmas Term will commence the 17th of September, and close the 17th of December, 1857.

Some of the Masters receive Boarders.—Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Rev. W. Poulton, Hon. Sec.

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PRIVATE TUITION.—A Graduate of London

University wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as Private Tutor to teach in the Classics and Mathematics.—N.B. JUNIOR PUPILS DESIRED.—Address A. B., Messrs. Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

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THE QUARTER will commence on TUESDAY, April 7th.

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long experience in tuition, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family. Her requirements are English in its usual branches, French which she speaks fluently, Italian, Music with thorough bass, and Drawing. References unexceptionable.—Address A. B., Mr. Bear's Library, Kew-green, Surrey.

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54, Doughty-street, Gray's Inn-road, Manufacturers of Glass Tanks to the Zoological Gardens in London and Dublin, and to various institutions throughout the Kingdom, will forward an illustrated and priced List on application to the above address, and where the Tanks may be seen in operation.

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TO FOSSIL COLLECTORS.—A Working

Collector, living in the Coal-Measures, will be happy to forward Specimens of Bones and Teeth of Fishes and Shells characteristic of the Coal. He will send Four Specimens post free for 18 stamps.—Address B., Post-office, Tredgarn, Mon.

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ham, Surrey, three miles from the Camp at Aldershot, and formerly the residence of Sir William Temple and Dean Swift.

Physician, E. W. LANE, A.M., M.D., Editor of the LANCET, is CONSULTED in London, at 61, Conduit-street, near St. Martin's, every TUESDAY, between half-past 11 and 2.

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ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL.—This splendid

on the borders of Rombold's Moor, overlooking Wharfedale, is situated in England, on a ground of 100 acres. Excursion of most of the Grand and noted scenery.

It enjoys the most exhilarating mountain air, and the most restful and every home comfort and more than one hundred guests.

Physician—DR. RISCHENAN

Distant from Leeds, 16 miles; from Bradford, 10 miles; from Skipton, 5 miles. The best route is by Leeds, whence there is a communication by rail (containing a view of the Establishment) and for address the Manager, Mr. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, or

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A very extensive assortment of the above has just been received by Mr. TENNANT, GEOLOGIST, 149, Strand, LONDON.—Mr. TENNANT arranges Elementary Collections at 2s., 10s., 20s., 50s., to 100 Guineas each, which will greatly facilitate the interesting study of Mineralogy, Conchology, and Geology.

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MUSICAL LIBRARY.—10,000 new ENGLISH and FOREIGN COMPOSITIONS of interest and merit, published during the last eighteen months, have just been added to the Universal Circulating Musical Library. Subscription Two Guineas per annum. Subscribers presented with One Guinea's worth of Musical Supplementary Catalogue, 2s. Complete Catalogue, 6s. 6d., containing more than 50,000 distinct Works.—Prospectus on application to Messrs. GUTHRIE SCHREIBERMAN & Co. Importers of Foreign Music and Publishers, 56, Newgate-street.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXIV.—It will be published early in April.—ADVERTISEMENTS and BILLS intended for insertion are requested to be forwarded to the Publishers IMMEDIATELY.

London: Longman & Co. 39, Paternoster-row.

NOTICE.—The NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW will for the future be published on the first days of MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER, and FEBRUARY, instead of the previous Months, as heretofore.

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J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—T. H. GLADWELL, of 21, Gracechurch-street, London, has now ON SALE a large COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS from this celebrated Artist, including fine proofs of 'Mercury and Argus,' 'Tivoli,' 'The Old Temeraire,' &c.; also selections from Turner's 'Annual Tour,' 'Southern Coast,' 'England and Wales,' 'Richmondshire,' 'Hogarth's 'Italy and Poets,' 'Antiquities of Scotland,' &c.

LORD PALMERSTON.—A large, first-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT TAKEN FROM LIFE, by Mr. HENRY WATKINS, 179, Regent-street, but a few days since, and a Brief Memoir by HENRY FRY, will be ready in a fortnight, price 4s. Post free for 4s. worth of postage stamps, drawn from Herbert Fry, 8, York-place, City-road, London.

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On the Conservation of Force. A Lecture delivered by Prof. Faraday at the Royal Institution, February 27, 1857.

Mr. Faraday is, with good reason, a public favourite. To sagacity in certain lines of discovery which has placed him high among the increasers of knowledge he adds powers of digestion and explanation which have placed him equally high among the diffusers. In the broad road of elucidation, and in the straight and narrow way of investigation, he is equally at his appointed work. His two-fold power used to make Arago remind us of him: but the contrast in disposition is striking. Instead of a domineering mind, which contrives to convert a naturally amiable into a tyrannical character whenever the management of public business is in question, our English type of the united discoverer and expositor, though a man of ardent and infectious enthusiasm, brings into the forum the gentle qualities which make home pleasant. Remove an occasional intolerance of phrase towards those who oppose the canons, occasioned by too strong a belief in the *à priori* power of man, and it will be difficult to find a more faultless philosophical temper.

The Lecture before us contains an invitation to criticize the mind of its deliverer, —for it is based upon a pretension which cannot be examined without such criticism. The wielder of the electric current lays by the lightning with which he forces the secrets of nature into overt facts, and appears as an examiner of pure quantitative relation in its most abstract form. He gives as a reason why he should do it, or at least as a want of reason for abstaining, the following:—"It may be supposed, that one who has little or no mathematical knowledge should hardly assume a right to judge of the generality and force of a principle such as that which forms the subject of these remarks. My apology is this, I do not perceive that a mathematical mind, simply as such, has any advantage over an equally acute mind not mathematical, in perceiving the nature and power of a natural principle of action." Mr. Faraday, we believe, is strictly correct in declaring that he has "little or no mathematical knowledge"; but we shall presently demur to his distinction of the two minds. We merely cite this sentence as the implied invitation of which we spoke. It will be the text of our sermon. If any one without mathematical knowledge can discuss the "conservation of force," it may well be Mr. Faraday: contrapositively, to use a logical term, if Mr. Faraday signally fail, in all probability the conservation of force requires mathematical knowledge. We discuss this question in all honour and respect:—first, because we feel it; next, because it is policy. The higher the object of our criticism, the stronger is our right to our inference: but we do not feel conscious of having aided our conclusion by any undue exaltation of the object of our remarks.

We have said that Mr. Faraday has too high an idea of the human power *à priori*; not of the condition into which man may bring himself, but of the condition in which he stands with nothing but our little knowledge of nature to aid him in pronouncing his decisions. We do not wish to tie him to the full import of a phrase; we will allow him to have spoken more strongly for one occasion than he would be inclined to speak for all. Nevertheless, all allowance made, there is ample base left for our assertion. He has laid down, in the strongest

and plainest terms, the principle of physics which was the bane of what is known as the *philosophy of the schoolmen*. It occurs in a Lecture on Mental Training delivered May 6, 1854, at the Royal Institution. We give his own words:—"The laws of nature, as we understand them, are the foundation of our knowledge of natural things" (p. 48). "Before we proceed to consider any question involving physical principles, we should set out with *clear ideas of the naturally possible and impossible*" (p. 65). We stared when we first read this. Set out in physical investigation with a clear idea of the possible and impossible! We thought the world had struggled forward to the knowledge that a clear idea of this was the last acquisition of study and reflection combined with observation, not the possession of our intellect at starting. We thought that mature minds were rather inclined to believe that a knowledge of the limits of possibility and impossibility was only the mirage which constantly recedes as we approach it. We remembered the notions which once prevailed, as the clearest possible, about a vacuum. We remembered the Platonic idea, as clear as the crystalline orbs it led to, that the planetary motions *must* be circular or compounded of circular motions—that aught else was impossible. We remembered with how clear an idea of the impossibility of the earth's motion the first opponents of Copernicus started their maxims into the dispute. We doubt if in any mediæval writer the principle on which they acted in their inquiries has been so plainly and so broadly laid down as by our author in the phrases above quoted. The schoolmen did indeed make laws of nature the foundation of their knowledge, and clear ideas of possibility and impossibility helped them in the structure. But they rather did it than professed it.

Mr. Faraday follows up his first principle naturally and consecutively in the present Lecture. He cannot perceive why an acute mind should not see the *nature and power of a natural principle of action* without chaining the principle to its remote consequences by quantitative deduction. We quarrel with his choice of terms. No mind ever reasoned well on connexion of cause and effect in matters of quantity except a mathematical mind—a mind fitted, when properly exercised, to pursue a mathematical mode of investigation. Mr. Faraday is mistaken if he think he has not a mathematical mind; he is mistaken if he think he is destitute of mathematical habits. He has been trained in the methods of those who learned to shape their course by the aid which mathematics lent to physics; and no one ever held that course until he either applied mathematics himself or caught habits of thought from those who had done it before him. Bacon made a wretched failure in every application; the mathematician, Galileo, was the successful practitioner in what Bacon afterwards spoke of so well, and attempted so ill. The most remarkable advances ever made in the application of thought to matter were made by Archimedes and Newton, who were, independently of their physical achievements, perhaps the two first men that ever lived in abstract mathematics. Mr. Faraday has habitual modes of thought which never were habitual in any human mind until they were learnt in studying nature through mathematical spectacles. The question which he has raised is, can a man of a very acute mind, with all the result in him which centuries of mathematical thought have placed within the reach of such men, speculate on the most abstract relations of force as a quantity without special guidance

from the forms of thought which are cultivated in the higher mathematics? So far as he is concerned, the answer is in the negative: and let no one similarly circumstanced presume to think he will succeed where Mr. Faraday has failed.

We begin with extracts from the Lecture, sufficient to put the base of operations before our readers. That Mr. Faraday has shown his acumen in endeavouring to illustrate his views from his own subjects will surprise no one; but we are not concerned with the mode in which he has proceeded. Our affair is with his first principles: and with those first principles not as believed by himself, but as imputed by him to others.—

"There is no question which lies closer to the root of all physical knowledge, than that which inquires whether force can be destroyed or not. The progress of the strict science of modern times has tended more and more to produce the conviction that 'force can neither be created nor destroyed;' and to render daily more manifest the value of the knowledge of that truth in experimental research. To admit, indeed, that force may be destructible or can altogether disappear, would be to admit that matter could be uncreated; for we know matter only by its forces. * * * Agreeing with those who admit the conservation of force to be a principle in physics, as large and sure as that of the indestructibility of matter, or the invariability of gravity, I think that no particular idea of force has a right to unlimited or unequalled acceptance, that does not include *assent* to it. * * * I will endeavour to illustrate some of the points which have been urged, by reference, in the first instance, to a case of power, which has long had great attractions for me, because of its extreme simplicity, its promising nature, its universal presence, and its invariability under like circumstances; on which, though I have experimented and as yet failed, I think experiment would be well bestowed: I mean the force of gravitation. I believe I represent the received idea of the gravitating force aright, in saying, that it is a *simple attractive force exerted between any two or all the particles or masses of matter, at every sensible distance, but with a strength varying inversely as the square of the distance*. The usual idea of the force implies *direct* action at a distance; and such a view appears to present little difficulty, except to Newton, and a few, including myself, who in that respect, may be of like mind with him. This idea of gravity appears to me to ignore entirely the principle of the conservation of force; and by the terms of its definition, if taken in an absolute sense '*varying inversely as the square of the distance*' to be in direct opposition to it; and it becomes my duty, now, to point out where this contradiction occurs, and to use it in illustration of the principle of conservation. Assume two particles of matter A and B, in free space, and a force in each or in both by which they gravitate towards each other, the force being unalterable for an unchanging distance, but varying inversely as the square of the distance when the latter varies. Then, at the distance of 10 the force may be estimated as 1; whilst at the distance of 1, *i.e.*, one-tenth of the former, the force will be 100: and if we suppose an elastic spring to be introduced between the two as a measure of the attractive force, the power compressing it will be a hundred times as much in the latter case as in the former. But from whence can this enormous increase of the power come? If we say that it is the character of this force, and content ourselves with that as a sufficient answer, then it appears to me, we admit a *creation* of power, and that to an enormous amount; yet by a change of condition, so small and simple, as to fail in leading the least instructed mind to think that it can be a sufficient cause:—we should admit a result which would equal the highest act our minds can appreciate of the working of infinite power upon matter; we should let loose the highest law in physical science which our faculties permit us to perceive, namely, the *conservation of force*. * * * According to the definition, the force depends upon both particles, and if

the particle A or B were by itself, it could not gravitate, *i.e.*, it could have no attraction, no force of gravity. Supposing A to exist in that isolated state and without gravitating force, and then B placed in relation to it, gravitation comes on, as is supposed, on the part of both. Now, without trying to imagine how B, which had no gravitating force, can raise up gravitating force in A; and how A, equally without force beforehand can raise up force in B, still, to imagine it as a fact done, is to admit a creation of force in both particles; and so to bring ourselves within the impossible consequences which have already been referred to. * * The usual definition of gravity as an attractive force between the particles of matter VARYING inversely as the square of the distance, whilst it stands as a full definition of the power, is inconsistent with the principle of the conservation of force. If we accept the principle, such a definition must be an imperfect account of the whole of the force, and is probably only a description of one exercise of that power, whatever the nature of the force itself may be. If the definition be accepted as tacitly including the conservation of force, then it ought to admit, that consequences must occur during the suspended or diminished degree of its power as gravitation, equal in importance to the power suspended or hidden; being in fact equivalent to that diminution. * * There is one wonderful condition of matter, perhaps its only true indication, namely *inertia*; but in relation to the ordinary definition of gravity, it only adds to the difficulty. For if we consider two particles of matter at a certain distance apart, attracting each other under the power of gravity and free to approach, they will approach; and when at only half the distance each will have had stored up in it, because of its *inertia*, a certain amount of mechanical force. This must be due to the force exerted, and, if the conservation principle be true, must have consumed an equivalent proportion of the cause of attraction; and yet, according to the definition of gravity, the attractive force is not diminished thereby, but increased four-fold, the force growing up within itself the more rapidly, the more it is occupied in producing other force. On the other hand, if mechanical force from without be used to separate the particles to twice their distance, this force is not stored up in momentum or by *inertia*, but disappears; and three-fourths of the attractive force at the first distance disappears with it: How can this be? * * It will not be imagined for a moment that I am opposed to what may be called the law of gravitating action, that is, the law by which all the known effects of gravity are governed; what I am considering, is the definition of the force of gravitation."

We never heard, until Mr. Faraday informed us that mathematical philosophers hold it, the law of the conservation of force, as explained by him. We have looked again at Newton, Laplace, Lagrange, and Poisson, and have found nothing like it. It is free to Mr. Faraday to announce this principle for himself; it is free to him to defend it: but he must give us chapter and verse before we believe that any writer of authority has so much as stated his principle, if by force he meant pressure, attraction, or the like. When force is loosely used to signify momentum, his principle is undeniable; but only with an important part inserted, which he has entirely omitted. Mr. Faraday does not use the word "momentum" more than once: he speaks indeed of the storing up of force of which matter is capable by its *inertia*; but we think we detect him in a double use of the word "force"—first, for cause of pressure, or cause of motion; next, for the whole effect produced. We will point out the usual doctrine,—and, we believe, the true one.

Matter, whatever it may be, when in motion, presents the phenomenon of momentum, often called quantity of motion. What is momentum? It is easy to measure, hard to define. It is not the shock which moving matter gives to anything which stops it, but that shock is more or less as there is more or less momentum. It is not,

as a thing, a compound of mass and velocity: nevertheless, as a measurable phenomenon, the ratio compounded of the ratio of two masses and the ratio of their two velocities is the ratio of their momenta. If a weight fall upon the extended hand, the hand feels a shock from the momentum apparently destroyed, and then a pressure from the force of gravity which would have given more momentum if the weight had continued to fall.

Masses having velocities in opposite directions have opposite momenta. Mr. Faraday never seems to allude to the nature of opposite momenta. Two equal and opposite momenta count as nothing in the principle of conservation, not only when they shock each other, and produce rest, but before. Given a system of two equal balls, moving towards each other with equal and opposite velocities, what is the momentum of the whole system? Answer, nothing. What is the property of a man whose fund is 100*l.*, and whose debts are the same. Answer, nothing. Between the opposition of momenta and the opposition of the vitreous and resinous, or positive and negative, electricities, there are great analogies. No doubt there are also striking differences: but the evolution of actions of opposite kinds, whenever there is any evolution at all, is common to both cases. The quantity of electricity in the universe is constant, probably: there may be, on the whole, a balance of vitreous over resinous, or of resinous over vitreous, but whatever that balance was, that it is, probably. The balance of momentum in the universe, in and parallel to any one line of direction and its opposite, is constant: this is as certain as anything in physics. Show us an increase of momentum in any one direction, and we know that there is somewhere else a diminution in that direction, or an increase in the opposite direction. This is the principle of the conservation of momentum in a system submitted to no action except the mutual actions of its particles. For example, a weight falls on the pavement, and is instantly stopped: momentum downwards appears to be destroyed; how is the balance of the universe unchanged? Why, the stone was generating momentum in the whole earth upwards, as much as the earth was generating in the stone downwards. To be sure the velocity communicated to the earth upwards, was immeasurably small compared with the velocity communicated to the stone downwards: because the earth is immeasurably larger than the stone. It is a hard saying that at the instant the earth stops the stone, the stone stops the earth: but it is a true one; *de minimis non curat lex* is no maxim of the *lex nature*. When Archimedes said, "Give me a place to stand on, and I will move the earth," if Newton had been by he would have said, "Why don't you do it as you are? Lift your arm, man!" And if Archimedes had done so, he would have lowered the earth's centre; that is, its centre of gravity, not counting himself as part of it. Archimedes had great luck in the bath: we mean, he chose a fortunate time to bathe. Had he asked for his *rov ερω* in the scale, while he was being weighed, and given his two arms an energetic rise and fall while he pronounced his maxim, the history of science might have been very much changed: for Archimedes could take a hint. But that unfortunate stability of the earth's centre stood in the way, so long as he was upon what people still call *terra firma*.

Mathematicians rather conceal the principle of the conservation of momentum under a beautiful mathematical synonyme, the conservation of the motion of the centre of gravity. When a system is acted on only by the mutual

actions of its parts, the centre of gravity of the whole preserves its state unaltered, either of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line: and this is but an expression of the conservation of momentum. "Some have thought the group of small planets to be the pieces of a great planet which exploded into bits. If it were so, the sober centre of gravity of the whole system never knew anything about it, but went on adjusting its account—a very small one—with the stars, just as if nothing had happened."

So much for momentum, and for the conservation of momentum, the unchanged balance of opposite momenta in each and every direction. Each direction imaginable has its own debits and credits of opposite momenta, and never gains nor loses an atom in their balance. But we are free to confess that many writers have at times spoken very loosely about momentum, and have used the word force instead. Thus they may have said that a cannon-ball moves with great force, when it only moves with that stored product of force called momentum, the power of retaining which, till other matter makes it give up, is called *inertia*. But what have we to do with this, when we speak of what a Faraday attributes to a Laplace?

Force is that which alters the distribution of momentum and introduces equal and opposite momenta: and to the mechanical philosopher it is nothing more. But we think of force under another point of view. When we take upon ourselves to make an alteration in the arrangement—and how we are able to do it is the greatest of all mysteries—we feel pressure, push, or pull. Accordingly, we attribute to insentient matter our sensations, and we speak of an arch pressing upon the abutments, of particles of matter attracting or drawing one another, and so on. But, if we divest ourselves of terms which have an indirect reference to our feelings, the account of the matter is as follows. Not to trouble ourselves with the whole universe, let a few dozen of particles, say of equal masses for simplicity, mutually attract each other, being started with certain definite velocities, in certain definite directions. For each imaginable line of direction there is then a balance, for or against one or the other, of opposite momenta, in directions parallel to that line. From the moment when the action begins, each particle, by a method of which we know nothing, opens a momentum-account with all the others, and each one acquires a small velocity towards each of the others, and gives each of the others a small velocity towards it, to be compounded with existing velocities. The particles being equal, the small velocities given and taken in opposite directions are equal for each pair. This takes place in all successive infinitely small times, and the velocities given and taken are, for different distances, inversely as the squares of those distances. Now say, if you please, that these transferences of momenta are made by forces, attractions, or what you will: you know nothing of the force but that it means a something by virtue of which each of two particles gives the other some momentum towards itself; and that give and take in opposite directions is the law of the universe, with the details above given. For anything beyond this, we must refer the reader to his own "clear ideas of the possible and impossible," which may or may not agree with ours. All we know is, that whenever we attempt to alter the momentum arrangements of the coming instant, we feel pressure, we feel push or pull; and it is, therefore, very natural to us to talk of the particles pulling each other, or attracting each other. If, instead of what we call pressure, it had been an arrangement of the creation

that contact with external matter should produce a mental emotion of kindness, we should certainly have said that the particles of matter make love to each other with an affection varying inversely as the square of the distance. What a moving story the problem of the three bodies would have been! That consequence of inertia which is very improperly called *centrifugal force*, and which we believe no man in the world ever understood well who was not a mathematician, would have been called by some name which would have indicated previous habit of aversion.

The truth is, that our idea of force has too much sensualism about it relatively to our idea of momentum, which is made too much of an abstraction. We mean when force and momentum are taught by philosophers: for the world confuses them. It would be an excellent thing if in treatises of mechanics momentum were taught before force; the mathematician will understand us when we say that the learner should have a better idea of what he differentiates before he is introduced to the differential co-efficient.

But is there then, our readers will ask, no law of conservation of force, strictly so called? We answer that there is, and that it is seen in one usual mode of conceiving the maxim that action and re-action are equal and contrary. There never was a force in the universe, for any one moment of action, but there was another equal force acting in opposite direction. The sum total of all the forces in the universe is equal to—nothing: and has been so at every moment. In stating his principle of conservation, and attributing it to mechanical writers, Mr. Faraday seems to us wholly to leave out of view the two sides of the meaning, the *plus minus* character of the principle, its *polarity*. And yet Mr. Faraday is above all men familiar with these tremendous *opposite* forces which, quietly as they lie in each other's arms, will break the house down to get at each other when they are separated. When the distance of the two particles is diminished to the tenth part of what it was, Mr. Faraday tells us there is an enormous increase of the power, because the two opposite attractions are each one hundred times as great as before. But they are still *equal and opposite*: their total effect, were they both exerted on one particle, would only be equilibrium. When the book-keeper enters 1,000*l.* to the debit of the cash, and 1,000*l.* to the credit of the goods sold, he never imagines that 2,000*l.* have been added to the merchant's stock. The merchant's books always balance, if the entries be correctly made: but if any one should add all the debits to all the credits, he will never discover it. The system of the universe, as to forces, is one of double entry, and has two sides to it for every direction: that is, there are as many accounts, for each particle, as there can be lines drawn through a given point. Every entry made in any one of the accounts of a particle is simultaneously balanced by a similar entry, or similar total of entries, made on the other side of the corresponding account of some other particle or particles. A ledger with an infinite number of parties, and each party with an infinite number of accounts, is certainly book-keeping on the grand scale. Man is permitted to inspect the books to an extent which has enabled him to discover the double entry, which he calls *conservation*. He has even succeeded, for himself, in reducing the accounts of each particle to three, each in a line perpendicular to the other two. But we have no reason to suppose nature uses rectangular co-ordinates.

Mr. Faraday has raised the questions, whence comes force, and how is gravity a varying force;

questions which have often been asked, and perhaps never will be answered. He has raised a difficulty, namely, that alteration of force looks very like creation of power: so does every change whatsoever. So far, we have nothing to object: the question is proper, the difficulty real. The objection begins when Mr. Faraday misinterprets a leading maxim of the existing system of mechanics, and combats it with his own irrelevant difficulty. We do not enter into his answer to himself: we only point out that he is not replying to others.

The determination to have a "clear idea of the naturally possible and impossible" bears him on throughout. Varying gravity is a "creation of power" by a "change of condition so small and simple as to fail in leading the best instructed mind to think it can be a sufficient cause." We will not stop to point out the confusion arising from the substitution of the word "power" for "force." Hethensays, "We should admit a result which would equal the highest act our minds could appreciate of the working of infinite power upon matter." And what then? No one of those who have advanced our knowledge of mechanics ever supposed that what we call the force of gravity is a cause in which the mind is to rest. The distributions of momentum, the details of the unvarying balance of momentum in each linear direction, are constantly changing. The changing condition is simultaneous with what we call force. Of the *changer of force* we have no idea: we have no sense which directly detects it; perhaps it is a higher act of the working of infinite power upon matter than even our *minds*—let alone our senses—could appreciate. And were it otherwise, we should only ascend one step of the ladder: when a change takes place in the quantity of the *changer of force*, it would look very much like creation, and we should begin to try to find the nature of the *changer of the changer of force*. And so we might go on, possibly, as in the description of the chain of parasites:—

Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum.

If Mr. Faraday were a mathematician, he would know that the succession $m \frac{dx}{dt}$, $m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$, $m \frac{d^3x}{dt^3}$ &c. is unending: he would know that combined sight and touch give us very distinct notions of the first and second, momentum and force; and that our senses give us no notions upon the third and those which follow, which are, therefore, only implements of uninterpreted calculation. For ourselves, we are not afraid of admitting the highest action our minds can appreciate of the working of infinite power upon matter; for we have no doubt there are higher ones going on around us every moment. We venture to suspect that the *maintenance* of the universe is an energy of the same character as its *creation*: for aught we know, perpetual creation of something may be an actual condition of that maintenance.

Our high respect for Mr. Faraday must not prevent us from doing our duty upon his speculations. We have done it in earnest, and with regret. If we had thought Mr. Faraday a proper subject for satire, what an opportunity the following sentence would have given us:—"If mechanical force from without be used to separate the particles to twice their distance, this force is not stored up in momentum or by inertia, but disappears." For Heaven's sake let him throw away his "clear ideas of the possible and impossible," and substitute clear ideas of the conservation of momentum and of the equality of action and reaction. His fame is part of the scientific assets of the country. But his fame was not won in

mathematical speculation, and we are sure his good sense will tell him that it will not be augmented in that field. Many persons will take him as an authority, and will suppose that his splendid discoveries and his delightful explanations show him to be fit for anything. But he is not fit, unaided as he is by mathematics, to handle matters which demand of the highest mathematicians the use of their most elaborate tools. They who first tell him this are his best friends; and they who hold him in honour—and who does not?—cannot better show their deep sense of his real services than by warning him off the ground on which he cannot walk. Should he persist in his new career, he will hear in the plainest words what we couch under the old and rather obscure phrase of the satirist:—

Nævem si poscat sibi peronatus arator
Luciferi rudis exclamet Malicerta perisse
Frontem de rebus.

A Journey through Texas; or, a Winter of Saddle and Camp Life on the Border Country of the United States and Mexico. By Frederick Law Olmsted. (New York, Dix & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

ORDINARILY speaking, when a man in England has weak lungs and a strong purse, he writes sentimental letters, reads serious books, takes leave of his friends, burns certain cherished objects, and sets out for Madeira, —where the idlers at the landing-place criticize his symptoms, and speculate jocularly on the chances of his getting back again. We have said *Madeira*, but the truth is that Egypt is every year as full of wealthy invalids, in the winter, as Torquay, Ventnor, or Madeira itself. And, indeed, a sunny winter in Egypt is a thing that all the world may enjoy. The one trifling requisite is—power of paying for the enjoyment. With those so privileged, a winter in Egypt is becoming as fashionable as a winter in London used to be in the days of Squire Richard and exceptional novels. Down to the month of March nothing can well be more delicious. After that time the sun withers you with a ferocity equalling the contemporary east wind at home,—wind which authorized Pope's fine gentleman to—

Grow sick, and damn the climate like a Lord.

Across the Atlantic—if there are many weak-lunged Americans who follow the fashion of Mr. Olmsted—the method pursued to establish a cure is different, and startling. The suffering gentleman we have named reminds us of that civil engineer who, when he had the tooth-ache, used to fill his mouth with the coldest spring-water; and as the agony sent him into a paroxysm of wild dancing, he would mentally exclaim—"Aye! aye! if you spite me, I'll spite you!" Mr. Olmsted's lungs were out of proper working order, but it struck him that there was much "elastic power in a winter's saddle and tent-life." His brother, a medical man, did not say him nay. On the contrary, the two sallied forth from the comfortable home, of which the invalid was (like an invalid) restlessly weary; and they wended their way to encounter the ills of travel,—bad food, exhausting rides, suspicious beds, and exposure to the "Norther" of Texas, compared with which the Bora is a boon and the Sirocco a zephyr. The treatment seems to have succeeded;—and now "Phthisis! to horse, for Texas!"

We may rejoice that Mr. Olmsted followed this course. He recovered his health, and has produced an exceedingly amusing book. Traversing and riding about Texas, all invalid as he was, his heart and eye were healthily active. He has a salubrious objection, natural to a lover of freedom, to the institution of

slavery. He is not an abolitionist after the manner of those who write books, every line of which brings the cow-hide sharply round the loins of the reader. He has not only right on his side, but ever-blessed reason also, with happy common sense enabling him to support both, without offending any one. There is an idea among the American opponents of free labour that Texas will never pay unless the blood of the slave fatten the furrows of its soil. Mr. Olmsted thinks otherwise. In the hard-working, sober, contented, and economical German colonists, whom he found settled there, he sees the harbingers of freedom for Texas. These colonists have, hitherto, done well without slave labour to help them, and there is no reason to doubt but that they will continue to prosper. They run some risks, perhaps; for America is such a free country, that every man—in districts like Texas, at all events,—feels authorized to act as if there were no judge in Israel. Now, in the noses of exceedingly free slave-holders, the patient Germans may be a perpetual ill odour. It will be, probably, the easiest thing in the world to render the place of the latter too hot to hold them; in such case, Mr. Olmsted will, perhaps, be perplexed to determine on what grounds his country declares itself free to all and a refuge for the oppressed.

But let us, in place of speculating on what Mr. Olmsted may see, make some record of what he saw, and note a few of the incidents which illustrated his way. He started by train from Baltimore.—

"Five minutes had not elapsed after we were off at a wave of his hand, before a Virginia gentleman by my side, after carelessly gauging, with a glance, the effort necessary to reach the hinged ventilator over the window of the seat opposite us, spat through it without a wink, at the sky. Such a feat in New England would have brought down the house. Here it failed to excite a thought even from the performer."

Another of these performances is noticed by him at a later period. The traveller with weak lungs was sharing a bedroom with five other persons, and there was a broken window at the head of his bed, and another at the side, "offering a short cut to the 'norther' across our heads." On this occasion, he says,—

"We were greatly amused to see one of our bedroom companions gravely spit in the candle before jumping into bed, explaining to some one who made a remark, that he always did so, it gave him time to see what he was about before it went out."

At the early part of our invalid's travelling, pigs and whisky seem to have abounded more than sought besides. Men smoked and drank like locomotives at a relay house, and if they slept, it was like tops, with their brains in a whirl. Everything was done with rapidity. Whole hogs at Cincinnati, for instance, were cut up into joints, for packing for distant markets, in half a minute. Where there is pork-packing there is pork-eating, and, therefore, indigestion. One sufferer quaintly says, "He would not begrudge the likeliest nigger he had got to anybody who would cure him of dyspepsia." This gentleman, less quaintly, but more forcibly, described Mr. Cassius (or Cash) Clay as a "dam benevolent man." But something like this was said by poor Incedon, in one of his sick-and-sorry fits, when some friend had lent him a Bible,—the which he described as "a confounded good book." Mr. Olmsted found throughout that portion of the South traversed by him, a "loose and hearty blasphemy," which he properly condemns. "In the inns, every man has his own stock of horrible oaths; and there is only one common basin for the dirty fellows to wash in. They all gamble, play "poker," and are lost in amazement at the silly people who read. The poor whites are in

a pitiable condition among the richer men of the same complexion: they pick up a lazy subsistence by stealing pigs from their neighbours. All things, indeed, seem to go in questionable fashion, even qualifying names. The despised nigger is a "black man," but a mulatto is universally a "yaller fellow." But they are not particular in Eastern Texas, although some may call them liberal in religion. Thus, at Crockett, there is a church, and when our traveller inquired of what denomination, he received for reply, "Oh, none in particular. They let anybody preach that comes along." How people may be chilled into this indifference the following experience may show:—

"Once again we came to the brow of the swell; but instead of the usual grassy surface before us, the ground was dead black—the grass having been lately burned off. The fire must have been intense; for the whole surface of the ground appeared charred and black as ink. The air had been perfectly calm; but as we arrived near the next summit there was suddenly a puff of wind from the westward, bringing with it the scent of burning hay; and in less than thirty seconds, another puff, chill as if the door of a vault had been opened at our side; a minute more, it was a keen but not severe cold northerly wind. In five minutes we had all got our overcoats on, and were bending against it in our saddles. The change in temperature was not very great (12° in 12 minutes,) but was singularly rapid; in fact, instantaneous—from rather uncomfortably cool. 'Is this a norther?' asked we. 'I shouldn't wonder,' said B. It was our first experience."

It is well that where such experiences (and this was a mild one) are common, a man is not called upon to work very hard upon his land, above one month in the year, in order to gain a subsistence. The only thing the Eastern Texans appear to do with immense energy is to hate and despise their ex-hero, old Sam Houston. They retain among them also some old feudal fashions. The following recalls King John's treatment of the Jews:—

"I can tell you how you can break a nigger of running away, certain," said another. "There was an old fellow I used to know in Georgia, that always cured his so. If a nigger ran away, when he caught him, he would bind his knee over a log, and fasten him so he couldn't stir; then he'd take a pair of pincers and pull one of his toe-nails out by the roots; and tell him that if he ever run away again, he would pull out two of them, and if he run away again after that he told them that he'd pull out four of them, and so on, doubling each time. He never had to do it more than twice—it always cured them."

And the boys are likely to be true chips of the old block, as this incident will witness:—

"This gentleman had thirty or forty negroes, and two legitimate sons. One was an idle young man. The other was already, at eight years old, a swearing, tobacco-chewing young bully and ruffian. We heard him whipping his puppy behind the house, and swearing between the blows, his father and mother being at hand. His tone was an evident imitation of his father's mode of dealing with his slaves. 'I've got an account to settle with you; I've let you go about long enough; I'll teach you who's your master; there, go now, God damn you, but I haven't got through with you yet.'—'You stop that cursing,' said his father, at length, 'it isn't right for little boys to curse.'—'What do you do when you get mad?' replied the boy; 'reckon you cuss some; so now you'd better shut up.'"

What was the priggishness of young Cyrus to the precociousness of this child? Nor does decency come with years. The *gamins* de Paris and the *London Boys* are mere Master Jeremys to the Texan lads of eight and fourteen.—

"Upon the floor lay two boys of fourteen, who continued shouting and laughing after the others had at length become quiet. Some one soon said to one of them—'You had better stop your noise; Frank says he'll be damn'd if he don't come in and give you a hiding.' Frank was trying to sleep upon

the gallery. 'By God,' the boy cried, raising himself, and drawing a coat from under his pillow, 'if he comes in here, I'll be damn'd if I don't kill him. He dare not come in here. I would like to see him come in here,' drawing from his coat-pocket a revolver, and cocking it. 'By God, you may come in here now. Come in here, come in here! Do you hear that?' revolving the pistol rapidly. 'God damn me, if I don't kill you, if you come near the door.' This continued without remonstrance for some time, when he lay down, asking his companion for a light for his pipe, and continuing the noisy conversation until we fell asleep."

That the grown-up men are even worse than the boys, is a matter of course. They shower blasphemous imprecations on women and children; and as for negroes, "dam 'em, give 'em hell," is the comprehensive summary devoted to their especial consideration. It is well to turn from the human animal to pleasanter beasts:—

"While riding slowly, we saw some white objects on a hill before us. We could not make them out distinctly, and resorted to the spy-glass. 'Sheep,' said one. 'Cattle,' said the other. As we rode on, we slowly approached. 'Yes, sheep,' said one. 'Decidedly not sheep,' said the other. Suddenly, one of the objects raises a long neck and head. 'Llamas—or alpacas.' 'More like birds, I think.' Then all the objects raise heads, and begin to walk away, upon two legs. 'What! ostriches! Yes, ostriches, or something unknown to my eye.' We were now within four or five hundred yards of them. Suddenly, they raised wings, stretched out their necks, and ran over the prairie, but presently left ground, and flew away. They were very large white birds, with black-edged wings, and very long necks and legs. They must have been a species of crane, very much magnified by a refraction of the atmosphere."

The Mexicans in Texas are, for the most part, spoken favourably of by the author. In spite of the term "annexation," however, they have been treated as a conquered people. It was Saxon and Norman, over again with certain differences. The invading race has, undoubtedly, the greater amount of energy, and as we have spoken of the energetic blasphemy of the young gentlemen of Texas, we may the more appropriately show an instance of their cool bravery. We are now in Western Texas.—

"Our supper was furnished by the boys, in the shape of a fat turkey from the river bottoms. This one made eighty-five that had been shot by them during the winter. Among other feats of theirs at the gun, we were told of two adventures with panthers. Made aware, at dusk, one night, by the dogs, that something unusual was around the house, the boys started with their guns to see what it might be. Light enough was left to show them a panther, who retreated, and, pressed by the dogs, took to a tree in the bottoms. He was ensconced in the branches of a cotton-wood that hung obliquely over the stream. It was too dark to see his exact position, and taking places upon the bent trunk, to prevent his descent, the boys agreed to keep guard till the moon rose. But they were tired with work, and daylight found them both asleep where they were—the panther missing! He had either walked over their bodies or dropped into the river."

The country supplies venison to those who know how to bring down a buck; and to those who do not and who are sick of the corn-bread and bacon, the failure is annoying, as Mr. Olmsted found. There are "heaps of bears" too, at once inviting and menacing to stout hearts, and productive of capital stories told by those who succeed. The Indians are like very poor gipsies in the country, not at all like Mr. Cooper's Indians, and are excessively annoyed if spoken to after the manner of the high-flown and nonsensical Cooper vocabulary. There is something better than Indian nature in the following *trait* of a scout, one John Woodland, who had been long enough out of England and among the Mexicans and Indians,

to pass for a member of either of the latter communities when it so pleased him.—

"He was born in London, but came when a child to Ohio, where he was educated. He, at first, said that he remembered nothing at all of England, but afterwards asked—'Aren't there little flowers that grow along by the fences in England that they call cups?' 'Buttercups—yes.' 'And another little flower in the fences that smells very nice—*haves*, is it?—and another in the grass—' 'Primroses,' I suggested. 'Ah, yes, that's it—*cups* and *primroses*. I thought it was in England; there wasn't no such in Ohio. I can remember going out with my mother into the country and picking them. That's the only thing I can remember in England.'"

In a trip across the frontier, the travellers reached the little town of San Fernando, placed, like other Mexican towns, amid a grove of trees. Here the Indian too was to be seen, and with a dash of romance about him.—

"They entered every door, fell on every neck, patted the women on the cheek, helped themselves to whatever suited their fancy, and distributed their scowls or grunts of pleasure according to their sensations. The inhabitants seemed to be quite used to this state of things, which to us was astonishing to the last degree. While we were standing in the door of our French acquaintance, one of the rascals rode up, and, slapping him upon the back, demanded whisky. 'None.' 'Tobacco?' 'None.' 'Colors, for daubing the face?' 'None.' 'Friend?' 'Yes.' He then repeated the same list, with the same replies. Then fixing his eye upon the Frenchman, he gazed steadily in his face a few moments. The Frenchman not flinching, he slowly, and without changing his look, drew an iron-barbed arrow from his quiver, fixed it upon the bowstring, aimed the point at the merchant's breast, and pulled the bow up to the arrow-head. I expected to see it through his body—a slip of the finger would have sent it. The Frenchman stood quiet for a moment, but suddenly, with a jerk of the arm, turned the arrow aside, then reaching inside his door, brought out a double-barrelled gun, cocked it, and put the muzzle to the Indian's head. The Indian made no effort to remove it, but grunted, and seemed particularly relieved when the gun was taken down. Taking the Indian's bow, the Frenchman, with a slight snap of the string, sent an arrow across the street. It stuck in a wooden door so fast as to require the use of a hammer to extract it. The Indian asked, with a nudge towards us, of what nation we were. 'Germans,' said the Frenchman; then to us, 'he would be capable of doing you some harm if he knew you to be Americans.' The Indian gave a great shrug and rode away."

We, however, cannot "ride away" from the company of our readers without introducing to them, an American who deserves to be known:—

"A tall American, wrapped in a shabby cloak, was pointed out to us as a deserter from the other side of the Rio Grande. He had arrived in exceedingly destitute circumstances, and had at once commenced the practice of medicine. Woodland, apropos, had several good stories of old friends of his in the same business, he had come across in his various journeys in Mexico. One of them, who had served in the ranks with himself, he found in Saltillo lately. 'But, Jim,' said he, 'what do you do in real serious cases, now—child-bed, for instance?'—'Oh I pile in the calomel, and let 'em slide,' was the reply of the Señor Medico. The poorer Mexicans seem to consider us as a nation of seventh sons."

Thirty-six years have elapsed since Moses Austin got permission from the Mexican Government to introduce upon the idle lands of Texas three hundred Catholic families from Louisiana. These were followed by other settlers, who evaded the anti-slavery law, by bringing with them servants under a ninety-nine years' indenture, and they grinningly complied with the law, which required them to be Catholics, by "going through the farce of a Roman baptism and re-marriage by a rollicking vagabond father from Ireland." The new set-

tlers, aided by ever-coming arrivals, grew numerous enough to be the masters. They saw the land and they took it. Right or wrong, there they are. The question is, what will they make of what they have got? The soil is fertile. On and below the surface there is peculiar wealth, or means for procuring it. The climate, excepting the "Northers," is mild and salubrious, and in the pastures of the State lies a source of vast future riches. The land, if pressed, will yield two crops within the year, and the soil is always open to what Mr. Olmsted calls the "plow;" but with great capabilities of production, it lacks means of cheap and steady transportation, and, therefore, does not make progress like some of the magical districts in the North. Texas now contains above a quarter of a million of square miles, and is destined to be divided into five States. About a third of the population may be set down as slaves; and there are German colonies which are of great promise. At one of these colonies, a German exile from Europe pitched his tent in the land of liberty, and established a German paper, in which he advocated Abolitionist principles. The result was, that the southern sons of freedom contrived to ruin him and drive him again into exile:—and yet liberty of opinion and of speech is guaranteed to every free man in the country, by the terms of the American constitution. And thus it is done in Texas!

Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, Jacobite Ballads, &c. &c. By George W. Thornbury. With Illustrations by H. S. Marks. (Hurst & Blackett.)

DASH—clash—smash; hurly burly, helter skelter, rough and ready, hot and heady; on go Mr. Thornbury's verses, never pausing, never hesitating; like water leaping down a gorge or stones rattling over rocks, they rush and sparkle forward. Noise, of course, is no sure sign of power:—the Alpine torrent out-roads the majestic river. But in these songs and ballads of the Cavaliers and Jacobites there is something more than noise and rapid motion,—though these qualities are the most obtrusive. Mr. Thornbury writhes under a flux of words; the bed will not always contain the stream; the waters rage against the banks and bear away the fruit-trees. He is embarrassed with his company. He has more elephants than he can throw into procession—more bears than he can teach to dance. His wealth of rhetoric is alarming. He is a boat with too much sail, a bird with too wide wings, a car with too many horses. Mr. Thornbury seems to have all the forces of the language in his pay, without having strength to wield the fiery combatants; and his pretorians master him and get him down and dance maddly over him in multitudinous mutiny. Yet under this riot and exaggeration there lies a real power; though at present it is very grievously wasted for lack of discipline.

The writer of ballads like the 'Cavaliers' Muster' and 'The Sally from Coventry' ought to write something far better than passable imitations of Mr. Browning's dramatic pieces—which these ballads unquestionably are.—

The Cavaliers' Muster.

Here is Sir Reginald, gentle and true,
Courtly and bright in his silver and blue;
There is old Philip behind him as gruff,
Sturdy and grim in his orange and buff.

Here is Bob Darcy still smoothing his hair,
For the frost dew has silvered his love-lock so fair;
And there is the blackamoor close at his back,
Laughing and patting a pottle of sack.

See how old Oliver (he on his name!)
Opens the flag that blows out like a flame;
Up fly the sword of a dozen or two,—
Were gentlemen ever so trusty and true?

How the brave lad with the feather of white,
Struggles and strains, yet with looks of delight,

At the huge sable charger his father has lent,
His red coat still drips from the flood of the Trent.

With careful set faces the trumpeters puff,
The drummer works hard at the drum-skin so tough,
As the sheriff rides up, with a parchment pulled out,
And reads as he can through the cheer and the shout.

Now a pull at their bridles, a word and a cry,
A frown at the earth and a smile at the sky,
A setting of cloaks, a low curse (half in play),
And the sixty brave gentlemen gallop away.

Does not 'The Sally from Coventry' recall the Ride from Ghent to Aix? We will quote it to show that if Mr. Thornbury imitates Mr. Browning, he imitates boldly and in a style not unworthy of his master.—

The Sally from Coventry.

"Passion o' me!" cried Sir Richard Tyrone,
Spurning the sparks from the broad paving-stone,
"Better turn nurse and rock children to sleep,
Than yield to a rebel old Coventry Keep.
No, by my halidom, no one shall say,
Sir Richard Tyrone gave a city away."

Passion o' me! how he pulled at his beard,
Fretting and chafing if any one sneered,
Clapping his breastplate and shaking his fist,
Giving his grizzled moustachios a twist,
Running the protocol through with his steel,
Grinding the letter to mud with his heel.

Then he roared out for a pottle of sack,
Clapped the old trumpeter twice on the back,
Leaped on his bay with a dash and a swing,
Rode all the bells in the city to ring,
And when the red flag from the steeple went down,
Open they flung every gate in the town.

To boot! and to horse! and away like a flood,
A fire in their eyes, and a sting in their blood;
Hurrying out with a flash and a flare,
A roar of hot guns, a loud trumpeter's blare,
And first, sitting proud as a king on his throne,
At the head of them all dashed Sir Richard Tyrone.

Crimson and yellow, and purple and dun,
Fluttering scarf, flowing bright in the sun,
Steel like a mirror on brow and on breast,
Scarlet and white on their feather and crest,
Banner that blew in a torrent of red,
Borne by Sir Richard, who rode at their head.

The "trumpet" went down—with a gash on his poll,
Struck by the parters of body and soul.
Forty saddles were empty; the horses ran red
With foul Puritan blood from the slashes that bled.
Curse and cries and a gnashing of teeth,
A grapple and stab on the slippery heath,
And Sir Richard leaped up on the foot that went down,
Fond as a conqueror donning his crown.

They broke them a way through a flooding of fire,
Trampling the best blood of London to mire,
When suddenly rising a smoke and a blaze,
Made all "the dragon's sons" stare in amaze:
"O ho!" quoth Sir Richard, "my city grows hot,
I've left it rent paid to the villainous Scot."

In a different vein, and with a borrowed wisdom, runs the 'Jester's Sermon,' which we are also tempted to transfer to our columns.—

The Jester's Sermon.

The Jester shook his hood and bells, and leaped upon a chair,
The pages laughed, the women screamed, and tossed their centred hair;
The falcon whistled, stag-hounds bayed, the lap-dog barked without,
The scullion dropped the pitcher brown, the cook railed at the lout!

The steward, counting out his gold, let pouch and money fall,
And why? because the Jester rose to say grace in the hall!

The page played with the heron's plume, the steward with his chain,
The butler drummed upon the board, and laughed with might and main:
The grooms beat on their metal cans, and roared till they turned red,

But still the Jester shut his eyes, and rolled his witty head;
And when they grew a little still, read half a yard of text,
And waving hand, struck on the desk, then frowned like one perplexed.

"Dear sinners all," the fool began, "man's life is but a jest,
A dream, a shadow, bubble, air, a vapour at the best.
In a thousand pounds of law I find not a single ounce of love:

A blind man killed the parson's cow in shooting at the dove;
The fool that eats till he is sick must fast till he is well;
The wooer who can flatter most will bear away the bell.

Let no man halloo he is safe till he is through the wood:
He who will not when he may, must tarry when he should.
He who laughs at crooked men should need walk very straight:

One who once has won a name may lie a-bed till eight.
Make haste to purchase house and land, be very slow to wed;

True coral needs no painter's brush, nor need be daubed with red.

The friar, preaching, cursed the thief (the pudding in his sleeve).

To fish for sprats with golden hooks is foolish, by your leave—

To travel well—an ass's ears, ape's face, hog's mouth, and ostrich legs.

He does not care a pin for thieves who limps about and begs.

Be always first man at a feast and last man at a fray;

The short way round, in spite of all, is still the longest way.

When the hungry curate licks the knife there's not much for the clerk;

When the pilot, turning pale and sick, looks up—the storm grows dark.

Then loud they laughed, the fat cook's tears ran down into the pan;

The steward shook, that he was forced to drop the brimming can;

And then again the women screamed, and every stag-hound bayed—

And why? because the motley fool so wise a sermon made!

Enough is now quoted to show the reader what kind of minstrel is knocking at the gate for leave to enter with his life and kettle-drum. Those who love picture, life, and costume in song will here find what they love. Seekers of the sentimental, the pathetic, the ideal, and the mystic must be warned to look elsewhere.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. Vol. I., Part I. (J. H. & J. Parker.)

THAT London and Middlesex had not, until the formation of this Society, any local antiquarian association is a circumstance not easily accounted for. In the Introductory Address contained in this publication, a mistaken notion that such a Society would be an opposition to the antiquarian Societies which have their permanent seats in London, is suggested as a reason for this remarkable fact. We think such an explanation quite inconsistent with the known peculiarities of the antiquarian character. Had any such fancy existed we should have had several Societies long ago.

But whatever may be the true cause, the circumstance certainly cannot be ascribed to any lack of interest in the locality. Not only does the metropolitan county abound in objects of antiquarian and historic interest upon its surface, but Mr. Roach Smith has long taught us that the soil itself is charged with antiquarian treasures. London and the Thames may be considered the archaeological diggings. Then again the "navy"—that animal so destructive when in a wild state, so useful when tamed and taught to work with due caution and a proper respect for those articles of unfamiliar form that he may turn up—is nowhere more active than in the metropolis. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of a Society of this kind in such a district.

We have naturally, therefore, examined with much interest this first publication of a Society that has chosen such an important field of operations, and we are glad to say that it appears to justify an expectation that it will be conducted with skill and energy.

It seems to be the fate of archaeological Societies to be managed by some person who is not the President, but who occupies a position analogous to that of the Mayors of the Palace under the later Merovingian kings. It is not difficult to perceive who is the Mayor of the Palace in the government of this Society. He takes the chair at the inaugural meeting when the President is unwell—he reads the Introductory Address—and furnishes two interesting papers and one engraving of his own execution. His energy, devotion to the cause, and, we believe, his archaeological attainments are undoubted.

We trust to see this Society conducted solely with a view to those high objects which it professes: that the reasonable liberty of the members may be found consistent with that decision and energy of action which is necessary

to its utility, and which can only be expected where one member takes a decided lead in the conduct of the Society. We hope, in short, that the wars of the archaeologists (we wonder, by-the-by, that they have not been made the argument of an epic when so many poets without subjects are about) may at length cease.

This number contains an interesting letter from Mr. Roach Smith on some late discoveries in Roman London, in which he hazards a suggestion that the remarkable descent from Green Arbour Lane to Seacoal Lane, near Newgate, marks the site of a theatre built into the hill. There are other interesting papers, amongst which we may particularize that by the Rev. T. Hugo on Crosby Place, and one by the Rev. Charles Boutell on the brasses to Alianore Duchess of Gloucester in Westminster Abbey, and to Lady Tibbott at Enfield.

The Money Question: Comedy in Five Acts, in Prose—[La Question, &c.] By Alexandre Dumas the Younger. Second Edition. (Paris, Charliou.)

"MONEY or no money, that is the question." This is the third—what are we saying?—more probably the tenth—comedy based on the miseries of speculation, which has been lately produced in Paris. The last comer, moreover, owes its paternity to the most popular of young French dramatists—the Alexander of the comic stage, rated by our neighbours to be as eminent a conqueror in his walk as his father, the Great Alexander of Romance. M. Dumas, fils, is considered in Paris as one of those faithful painters of manners and customs who may be numbered among the world's moral teachers. This we English have not yet admitted. In 'Le Demi-Monde,' for instance, where our sympathy is meant to lie with the gentleman who disconcerts the ambitious schemes of an adventuress, directed towards raising herself into respectability, we feel that not only is the champion more false in his stratagems than the *Duessa* in hers, but that the right to complain rests with the woman, made what she is by the arts of men, and that the struggles of such a poor, battered, weary creature are pitiable, not blame-worthy. The French thought differently, and crowded the *Gymnase* nightly to witness *Madame d'Ange's* discomfiture, and to admire the fine sentiments and sharp sayings of that shabby man of honour, *M. de Jalvin*. Encouraged by such canonization as a censor, it may be—or possibly, to show that he is acquainted with more than one phase of life and folly—M. Dumas, fils, has taken up money-greed as the subject of his new satire in five acts. He works his theme, as he did woman's abasement, in a style which it requires all his originality and coolness to make palatable. There is abundance of incident, but no plot, in his history, which might as well have gone on for fifteen acts, instead of five—so capricious is it in its progress and so arbitrary in its conclusion. He gives us conversations, rather than dialogue,—conversations brightened by such sudden and unexpected flashes of humour as occur in real talk, but in no respect representing the ruled and balanced *snip-snap* of comic vivacity (as our elders understood the thing). Jean Giraud, the successful gambler on the Exchange, whose humiliation is the great object of the play, furnishes, unconsciously, a speech or two, which may enjoy as wide popularity as that simile of the "peaches at fifteen sous," which so largely contributed to the success of 'Le Demi-Monde.' Here is a stroke which cannot fail to tell, though its directness as a hit is sadly weakened by paraphrase. We have no equivalents in English for "affaires" and "malice." Giraud is

talking with the man of sentiment, *Réné*, about an appointment, which *Roncourt*, the ruined father of the heroine, *Elisa*, has just received:

Jean. Why, you see, this is a tough bit of business for him. If he be sharp enough, he will make his fortune.

Réné. Of his sharpness I know nothing; but he is a man of probity.

Jean. Well, in business, give me sharpness—the one thing needful.

Réné. What do you call business, M. Giraud?

Jean. What do I call business? The simplest thing in life—other people's money.

Those who relish this sort of *touch-and-go* writing will find plenty in 'La Question.' Let us instance *Giraud's* homily, in the third act, on the faculties which God has given a man, and their proper uses. But the slightness and neatness of the language, and the abundance of modern shades and by-meanings, of which the *Académie* never dreamed, defy the translator. Something in the spirit of M. Dumas, fils, might be put down on paper, but his "French of Imperial Paris" cannot be turned into English.

While attempting to characterize the manner of the French dramatist, who seems at present the best able to reach his one public, we must also specify his abstinence from those desperately explanatory recitals, intended to prepare the spectator for what will happen, in which the scholars of M. Scribe (and M. Scribe himself in his later days) indulge. We have been long weary of gentlemen walking in, and beginning, to the footlights, thus:—"I am a woman; my mother's daughter. Orphaned at an early age, as you know, dearest *Clarissa*," &c.—We have long ceased to delight in the silence made by receipt, and the space contrived by the stage-manager, while *Florvil* drops on the terrace of the palace of the *Prince Castel-Gandolfo* that identical fringed glove, which (or its widowed partner) is to bring about such a wonderful catastrophe and *tableau* in the masquerade appointed to take place within *Prince Castel-Gandolfo's* palace, in act the *next-but-one*. Much that passes for "construction" on the modern French stage has long been regarded by us as simply so much Chinese puzzle-work, or mere mechanical trick,—at expertise in which any one may arrive who conceives Drama to be merely a manufacture, implying many situations, but neither passion, reality, nor humour. Viewed in this light, the inartificial proceedings of M. Alexandre the younger are more desirable than distasteful. But in his case, abstinence from forced incident and forced dialogue is not accompanied by the third grace of abstinence, which is indispensable to the completeness of the natural dramatist. He has not trust enough in his puppets or in his public,—he does not possess intuitively the secrets of the human heart—nor enough knowledge of honest human life—to avoid forcing his characters. We find the force far greater in this moral comedy, 'La Question,' than in its predecessor, the dubious 'Demi-Monde,' *Elisa*, the honourable man's daughter, who has been reduced to hunger by her father's honour (as she tells in almost the solitary narrative of the play), tampers with a great match in a manner at variance with our understanding of her nature—goes to the verge of the precipice, and would take the plunge were the abyss a few fathoms less deep.—Then, there is the ingenuous *Matilda* (M. Dumas the younger gives a blank credit to the ingenuousness of girls),—a creature innocent, charming, outspoken, impulsive, observant, poignantly delicate, and as capable of self-sacrifice, in the fifth act, as the most charming of the charming characters aged thirty contrived for *Mlle. Mars* in order that she might show her tenderness, her greatness, and her experience of life at once.—Who can believe in the ingenuous

Matilda? Not we, and not, we fancy, M. Alexandre himself.

The above remarks, to those who are interested in and acquainted with the French stage, may afford some idea of the comedy of the season now in vogue in Paris. We have not a doubt that, acted by the excellent and natural company of the *Théâtre Gymnase*, its effect must be great,—that every good point is there burnished up to a sparkling daylight brightness, which makes it seem doubly good,—and that its discrepancies and discords, on the other hand, are there toned down into a demi-tint, under cover of which they pass, dimly apprehended, if seen at all. Still, we can hardly fancy 'La Question,' either as a work of art or a comedy acted, excelling its predecessor, 'Les faux Bons Hommes,' at the *Vaudeville* theatre,—which comedy (we may here take the opportunity of stating) is in no respect adequately 'discussed in English' in the version now before the London public.

The Rise and Progress of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. By an Englishman. (Saunders & Otley.)

THIS is a conscientiously written—if it be a bad book. Its compilation has cost its author two voyages round the world. Our judgment is almost disarmed before the contemplation of that energy which carried an earnest workman twice to the Antipodes that he might compile a handbook to the Australian settlements. Yet we must be candid, and own that we have been disappointed with the result of the "Englishman's" industry. His book is certainly an excellent guide to the Australian settlements. The statistics which it contains are brought down to the latest date; the directories to the various Australian towns are invaluable; and here and there the reader lights upon bits of information which are the result of the author's own personal inquiries on the spot,—still, we repeat, when the gigantic labour spent upon the volume is considered, the result is disappointing. The "Englishman" is as hasty as he is energetic. He wields a determined pair of scissors; extracting here an article from *Chambers's Journal*, and there long leaders from the Australian press, without the slightest hesitation. In brief, he is an injudicious writer, who deserves more praise for his trustworthiness in the statement of facts than for his style or his opinions. With these prefatory words, we proceed to extract two or three passages from his book. The first passage shall be from his description of the present state of Victoria. The picture is a cheerful one.—

"In newly populated countries or colonies a little time has been known to effect great changes. Even so with Australia—more especially with the colony of Victoria, of which we now speak. During the short space that divides the first from our present visit—a period of less than two years—not only great changes, but great and visible improvements have taken place both in persons and places. Indeed there has been a perceptible move in the right direction with regard to almost everything and everybody. From the digger in his tent to the merchant in his store;—from the governor and his attendants to the council and its members;—from the administrative to the executive, and from the highest in authority to the meanest official, a marked advance has been made toward the general interests of the colony and its inhabitants. In all—except the climate itself—a striking improvement is observable. True; the country has not been re-modelled, nor its people replaced, but the aspects of both are more inviting than formerly. The elements of vice and immorality are still here, although they appear to have been somewhat checked—let us hope reduced. Instead of a curse,—misfortune sometimes proves a blessing; for it

enables the sufferers to reflect on their present state and serves as a wholesome lesson in the future. The commercial crisis which we previously predicted, and which has now arrived and brought with it the fall of thousands of adventurers who speculated without capital and without principle, has been and will continue to be of great benefit to the colony, although it may produce a temporary pressure even with those whose means enable them to withstand the shock. A more healthy state of the country is already visible. Though colonial rogues have not grown upright, nor sabbath-breakers turned saints, nor profligates become pure, honesty and good conduct appear to be a little more respected. Swindling, dissipation, and other relative vices are not so openly and impudently practised and encouraged, nor allowed to remain so entirely unnoticed as heretofore. Travellers may now venture in many, or rather in most parts of the colony, and pursue their course without the fear of being 'stuck up' (robbed) or murdered; and even a storekeeper on the diggings is permitted to take his rest at night without being compelled, as a necessary guard to his person and pocket, to fortify his pillow with a revolver. Personal and social comforts—formerly unattainable—are occasionally within the reach of those who have the monetary means to secure them. A gentleman has not at all times to submit to the indignity of sleeping, or rather lying, in a room with some half-dozen human strangers, together with countless living things of a smaller but not less objectionable species. The requirements of the people may at present be satisfied with something at least approaching to civilization. Now that the condition of the colony has been calmly considered, and affairs have assumed a more settled state, that great leveller of monopoly, that commercial and social standard-bearer and public benefactor—COMPETITION—has at length appeared, and satisfied masses as well as individuals that to secure a profitable and permanent position for themselves they must study the interests and contribute to the comforts of their customers. People have not, as formerly, to beg for accommodation anywhere at any price; neither have they so frequently to submit to such daring and unheard-of extortion, or be compelled at a moment's notice to leave their hotels, because some bull-headed and ignorant landlord chooses to tell them they 'don't spend money enough.'"

In information of this description the volume abounds; but it is so plentifully interspersed with extracts, and various subjects are so loosely held together, that the bits of gold must be closely looked after by the reader. From Victoria we wander over the pages to Otago, and halt just before a most formidable "cutting," to afford our readers a glimpse of that strange and most unpleasant settlement—Dunedin.—

"The social condition of Dunedin, the capital of Otago—to what shall we compare it? In the present civilized state of society, the inhabitants of that town puzzle us to find any class in any country with whom to institute a comparison. Of the human kind, we know of no body of a similar character; and, for want of a better simile, we will compare the town to a fenced inclosure or large ring, within which a number of unhappy and spiteful creatures are like so many strange cats, that constantly endeavour to tear out each other's eyes. To avoid the daily encounter of the antagonists, the few respectable wanderers and peaceably disposed of the group, who might have been unconsciously drawn into the social turmoil, have only one way of escape, viz.—to leap the barrier, and fly the province for another, or to go into the interior of their own till something approaching to harmony shall reign in the discontented city. Seriously, the political, theological, and social animosities displayed by the inhabitants of Dunedin towards each other baffle description. Some years since when the unhappy differences arose in the Scotch Kirk, a tour through Scotland made us unwilling spectators of the agitated state of that part of the United Kingdom. But had as it was, the violence of the north was of a mild character compared with

that by which the majority of the Otago settlers are at present incited—a virulence that turns the sanctity of their professed Christianity into ridicule, and makes religion a subject of discussion for arousing the worst passions of man, instead of a consecrated medium for conveying evidence of a placid submission to the will of a superior Being. By a few Scotchmen of contracted minds, possessing little beyond a local knowledge of one part of their own country, and less of mankind generally, the province of Otago was selected as a class settlement, i. e.—a settlement in which only those of the same country, and holding the same religious faith as the original settlers, are admitted, or entitled to admittance on equal terms. But at the outset, and at the foundation of Otago, there was an attempt, as we are informed, to make the exclusive law still more stringent and exclusive; and the natives and immigrants from one part of Scotland only were to be deemed eligible for participation in the imaginary benefits which, in a free country, subject to British rule, a small band of sectarians supposed they had power to confer."

A pleasant spot to reach after thousands of miles of weary travelling! Never, it would appear, was "the bigot's heaven" more securely transplanted than it has been to this far-off colony.

"An Englishman" after doubling the Cape twice still retains the energy necessary to the pronouncement of strong opinions, as the reader may gather from the following portrait of the Governor of New South Wales:—

"Within the region of civilised society there does not perhaps exist two members of the human race in whom ability, character, disposition, and taste present a more striking contrast than that furnished by the late and present Governors of New South Wales, Sir Charles Fitzroy, and Sir William Denison. While the former was all that a Governor ought not to have been, the latter would appear to be all, or nearly all, that a Governor should be. Indeed, the official incapacity and self-indulgence of the one are succeeded by the comprehensive faculty and prudent habits of the other. If, as is generally admitted, the working classes take their tone from their superiors, or at least from those in a superior station of life, the public abuses and social evils for which the colony of New South Wales was notorious during the rule of Sir Charles Fitzroy, may still continue to create regret, but cannot longer cause surprise—even on the part of strangers. The extravagant doings of the Governor and his profligate 'Court' are patent to every colonist. As their exposition here would only be interesting to those who are curious in such matters, we close the subject. Simple reference to past failings or follies may sometimes suggest a profitable lesson for the present or future. But the rule as well as the misrule of the late Governor, so far as the colony is concerned, are for ever closed. And to expatiate, without a laudable object, on things of the past were to display something more censurable than a want of judgment. The business of the colony—the business of the English government—is no longer with the late, but with the present Governor. That the rule of Sir William Denison will satisfy the colonists, so far as they are capable of satisfaction, few if any impartial persons are disposed to doubt. That his rule will satisfy those to whom he is more immediately responsible there can be no doubt whatever. In free countries the official acts of public men are public property, and are not unfrequently judged and commented on, not by their merits, but by the peculiar fancies, interested and otherwise, of the commentators. Honest men may, and often do for a time, excite popular indignation, and become themselves the objects of general condemnation. But those who regard the public weal as of greater value than the empty sounds of praise which proceed from the advocacy of class or partial measures, will either survive an unjust verdict, or feel assured that it will be reversed by posterity."

This is character-painting where the colours are laid on with a vigorous unhesitating brush, although chosen with small claims to ripeness

of judgment. We will conclude with a specimen of the author's peculiar information. The revelation, it must be confessed, does not redound to the credit of British merchants.—

"For the benefit of colonists generally, and for the information of those persons in the United Kingdom who are commercially connected with them, we here make mention of a system which is frequently complained of, not only in the colony of Victoria, but in all the colonies we have visited. The custom has long existed, and although not so universally adopted as in former years, it still continues, and is often practised by English merchants at home to the great inconvenience, and sometimes at the serious cost of their colonial customers. The practice we refer to is one that is common with many of the manufacturing, commercial, and export houses, viz., inattention to, or want of proper care in the execution of foreign orders. In some cases, the evidence would go to prove that inattention and carelessness are not the only things to be complained of, but that gross deception or downright dishonesty are more appropriate terms for the evil. 'Anything will do to go abroad,' cries some Broad-street or Milk-street warehouseman, as he selects the damaged, unfashionable, or dirty portion of his stock for shipment. 'Here's an order from Australia,' says a Birmingham manufacturer to his foreman, as he instructs him to send some lacquered rings, tenpenny brooches, and unsaleable wares, and charge them *double price*. That anything is often sent, but that anything will *not* do, those who are acquainted with, or have visited the colonial markets, will at once confirm. No greater mistake can be made than to suppose that some worthless article at home can acquire a value by being sent abroad, or that the distance of a few thousands of miles will prevent our own countrymen or others from knowing what is or what is not worthless. And no greater mistake can be made by those English merchants who value their foreign connexion than to imagine that distance will prevent the detection of unfair or dishonest dealing, or that the discovery would not be the means of *stopping* 'future orders.' Some of our first-class houses appear to be aware of this, and devote as much care and attention in the execution of foreign as home orders. As may be supposed, such upright dealing leads to an increase in the number of customers on the part of those who practise it."

"An Englishman's" advice, as given in the above quotation, will be valuable in the City, where, indeed, his book will probably find an extensive class of purchasers; for its statistics and directories of the Australian settlements must be indispensable to people who have interests in our great southern empire, and to emigrants who are hesitating on the choice of a new home.

The History and Antiquities of St. David's.

By William Basil Jones, M.A., and Edward A. Freeman, M.A. Part IV. (J. H. & J. Parker.)

OUR two Fellows consider themselves antiquarian discoverers, having had nothing to go upon but Browne Willis's 'Survey of St. David's,' a clever book, written by a man who had never seen the place, and Capt. Manby's 'History of the Parish of St. David's,' written by a man who had seen the place, but who took all his facts from Browne Willis, who never had. Some documents of Archdeacon Yardley, and some digests of statutes by the late Archdeacon Payne, Giraldu Cambrensis, some Welsh MSS. recently published, and the Cathedral records, have supplied the remaining materials of this painful and careful work.

The early legends of the great saint of the leek-loving people, who made more of him from not having had many saints, and who are chiefly celebrated in English history for their invention of the "rare-bit," their bravery, pride, and litigiousness, are highly curious.

St. David, like a true Welshman, was sprung of ancient blood:—no hard matter, since most blood is old enough; no second creation having, to the best of our knowledge, taken place, no second, or plebeian, Adam being mentioned in Scripture, and Adam's being the only thoroughly authentic family-tree known of. David's ancestor, Ceredig, was a North Briton, who came to Wales to better himself and drive the Gaels out of Cambria. He died, and gave his name to Cardiganshire, and his son, Sandys, married Eleri, daughter of a king of Brecknock, thirty years after St. Patrick left his quiet Welsh hermitage near Whitesand Bay, and set off to evangelize Ireland, in company with a friend, whom he raised from the dead, as a useful travelling companion. Sandys, very improperly, seduced a neighbouring chieftain's daughter; and from this union sprang David, the only illegitimate saint known.

For two hundred and fifty years after St. David we have only a gazette of Bishops' names; half of these, perhaps, wrong, and the other half doubtful, and of no use if they were true, regular, and right. In Alfred's time comes Bishop Novis, whose nephew Asser, driven out by a tyrant named Hyefild, became the great instructor of the Saxon lawgiver. Asser taught him grammar, and John, another St. David's monk, arithmetic. Seven other prelates followed. Bishop Sampson, the wise, flying from the yellow plague, became a Breton Bishop. Two other Bishops were killed by the Northmen, who were not High Churchmen, but rather Independents.

All this is dull enough, but, in 1176, Giraldu Cambrensis, the historian, appears on the stage, and at once there is life, and motion, and plenty of stage business. It is, in fact, as if a bull-frog had suddenly broken in on a parliament of tadpoles. The youngest son of the Lord of Manorbier, successful student of the University of Paris, Prebend of Hereford, and Canon of St. David's, restless, proud, impudent, and pretentious, he soon became candidate for the bishopric, and all the Welsh ecclesiastical world fell by the ears at the very sound of his name. He abused the people of Pembroke for not paying tithe of cheese, and the Flemings of Roos for not paying tithe of their wool, but, on the contrary, putting it in their ears, and turning a deaf ear to the priest. He railed at the priests for marrying. His character is well sketched by the editors.—

"Gerald de Barry was active, bustling, and forward, blessed with a considerable amount of superfluous energy, and restrained by no kind of modesty, but rather supported in his really very arduous undertakings by an overweening self-admiration. The last characteristic appears very conspicuously in his record of his own transactions, where his egotism is thinly veiled by the continual use of the third person; and is further attested by his affected language and the artificial structure of his sentences. These are overcharged with antithesis and paronomasia, and, when the author is unusually energetic, even break out into actual rhymes. But the same moral blemish is not without its good results in a literary point of view, as it renders the writer extremely lively, gossiping, and altogether amusing. Probably his peculiar circumstances, combined with those of his age and country, afforded additional scope both for the development and for the exhibition of this part of his character. A person of great mental power and activity, and infinitely better educated than those whom he saw immediately around him, found himself placed at an early age in a prominent position in the midst of a backward and barbarous people, among whom he possessed a considerable amount of hereditary influence. To such a person under such circumstances, the temptation to become an agitator must have been almost irresistible."

Gerald, rude and sour, tall and with bushy

eyebrows, vain and ambitious, became the leader of the Welsh Church party, and attempted to throw off the allegiance of St. David's to Norman Canterbury. He aimed to be a Welsh aBecket, and was called by his enemies "the Wild Man of the Woods"; he claimed to be of royal Welsh descent, and became the demagogue of the Chapter House. A sketch of his career will show what was open to such Pepys' of the Church as Gerald in the twelfth century. Not yet thirty, Gerald was elected Bishop by the Welsh clergy of St. David's, but King Henry, enraged at this dangerous contumacy, would not hear of it, made them hold a chapter in his own court presence, at Winchester, and elect an unknown man, Peter de Leia, Prior of Wealdale. Peter led a dog's life of it for twenty-two years, quarrelled with everybody, went off to England, and, at last, died in sheer disgust of all Welshmen. In the mean time, troublesome Gerald lectured on Canon Law at Paris, returned and became Chaplain to Henry the Second, refused five bishoprics, and went to Ireland and wrote a topographical work, which he came back and read aloud at a series of public dinners at Oxford. In 1187, he helped the Archbishop Baldwin to preach the Third Crusade through Wales, and, prevented by the war of Richard the First and Philip from returning to Paris, studied at Lincoln.

On the death of Bishop Peter, Gerald was unanimously elected his successor, and, refusing allegiance to Canterbury, posted off to Rome to be consecrated. All St. David's cried out. They would have no black-hooded beasts of Cluniac monks to make begging tours through England like Peter. Cajoled and tricked by the Pope, Gerald made two other visits to Rome, and got nothing by it but bumps and banter. The new Bailiff of Pembroke harried his lands,—the Chapter was bribed,—no one came to his synods,—he was forbidden to leave England. He got abusive,—he declared the new Archbishop could not read. Foes swore he once stole a horse. He left Rome in debt. In Wales, no one but an old woman would speak to him, and an execution was in his house.

Wearied, at last, of the controversy, and getting old, Gerald betook himself to a life of learned leisure. He—vain, old, restless fellow—felt, however, rather sore at not being mentioned at the next vacancy, and ceased to be vain or irritable only at his death, *circa* 1219.

This book of Messrs. Jones and Freeman will be an indispensable companion to all future Welsh ecclesiastical historians.

NEW NOVELS.

Still Waters. By the Author of 'Dorothy.' 2 vols. (Parker & Son.)—The writer of these volumes has aimed at depicting the moral contrast between an active, impatient character and one that, reposing upon a more calm and solid basis, is developed by imperceptible degrees. This, however, is only the suggested meaning of her story; since she nowhere pauses to manipulate her ideas into a theory, being chiefly engaged in narrating the sayings and doings of two remarkable families in a midland county of England, as well as of Jasper Clinton, an outsider, destined to become the luminary of the novel, though "mild as a star in water." His weakness is that of pride; his heroism that of self-sacrifice; but the turning point of his career is an incident adapted from the wildest melo-drama. Jasper's father has been transported, long, long ago, for forgery; but Jasper himself is an honourable youth, and obtains confidential employment in a lawyer's office. One day he has 200*l.* in charge, the property of the Lord of Dyne Court, where the high-born maiden of his admiration lives. He disappears, and the money disappears also; but it is at once apparent to an attentive reader that the convict parent is at the bottom of it all; and that, not to enhance his father's infamy, Jasper

takes flight with the stigma of embezzlement upon him. All this is very theatrical and commonplace; but the author has a peculiarly quiet and tasteful style, which saves her from absurdity. The tale is gently, gracefully, pleasingly told, and wins the reader to an interest, which at the close is not disappointed.

May Hamilton: an Autobiography. By Julia Tilt. (Booth.)—Miss Julia Tilt is a clever young lady, and writes with a good deal of smartness. She has produced an entertaining and very readable story, which is the first qualification required from a novel; but

Lips tho' rosy must still be fed, —and young ladies, however clever, cannot be exempted from the rules of grammar if they appear in print. Miss Tilt's breaches of the laws of syntax are something wonderful. The story is, as we began by saying, entertaining; but there are many points in it which show a lack of refinement and delicacy of mind. No young girl who had really loved her mother could have conducted herself as May does with Elmore the very day of that mother's death:—"It was a strange phase of existence this. In one room my dying mother—by my side my living lover. Life and Death were strangely mingled, but Love prevailed; my head sank upon his shoulder, and I murmured 'Yes.'—When, on the morning of that mother's funeral, she goes to the home of her lover, with whose sister-in-law she has accepted a home whilst waiting the proper length of time for the marriage to take place, she is quite capable of feeling "her heart sickened at the thought," not of her mother, but of her future sister-in-law's vulgarity, and at dinner that same day she "was so fairly amused [at the children], that I could not resist laughing outright." The incidental want of all feeling jars upon the reader painfully. When in her own room, after dinner that same day, she says, "I thought of my precious mother laid but that very morning in her last final home. I thought if she and my dear father looked down from heaven at that moment, and saw the child they so dearly loved and so highly prized exposed to such annoyances, how they would grieve; and the thought saddened my spirits so that I sat down and wept. The tears did me good and hope rose in my breast. 'It was only for a time,' suggested that bright, heavenly visitant, that I should have to endure Mrs. Tone and her mother; and was it not to insure seeing my dearly-loved Elmore?"—It is easy to supply heroes and heroines with the stage-properties of beauty, youth, and one or two ostensible virtues; but it is in the minor unconscious touches that the author is revealed: and such traits as we have quoted above will not raise 'May Hamilton' in anybody's opinion. Miss Tilt will do well to cultivate, along with the rules of grammar, a sense of the moral fitness of things.

A Twine of Way-side Ivy; or, Three Tales from an Old Woman's Note-Book. By Margaret Casson. (J. Moxon.)—These three tales are unexceptionable in their innocence and good intentions. They all three turn on the difficulties that beset the course of true love. One young lady has a lover and alienates him by her caprice, and makes herself miserable for life by her own folly, which she calls her destiny. The next young lady nearly marries the wrong man, "at the request of friends," but luckily escapes; and the right one comes and makes her an offer, which is accepted with enthusiasm. The third young lady has a faithless lover, and those whom it may concern can read her story and profit by her experience. The style is mild and watery, and there is a tepid interest at the same temperature throughout.

The Burnish Family. Prize Tale. (Glasgow Scottish Temperance League.)—This tale, as the advertisement prefixed to it tells us, is the story that obtained by the unanimous decision of the judges the first prize of 50*l.* offered by the Scottish Temperance League for the best temperance tale. It is a carefully written story; but the moral of the story we entirely protest against, as being false and paralyzing. Mabel, the heroine, has been carefully educated at a first-rate Bath school, never allowed to come home, and kept in total ignorance of her father's mode of business: a disagreeable step-mother has been

the plea for this proceeding. When she is about seventeen, a sudden summons to her dying step-mother reveals the fact that her father is the owner and keeper of a flourishing gin-palace in Westminster. The scene of her coming home, and the home itself, are extremely well done. The result is, that Mabel refuses to live on the profits of her father's trade, and declares her resolution to go out and be governess,—overlooking the fact, that her very accomplishments and qualifications for earning her living have been purchased by this same gin-shop. She keeps her resolution and goes into the Burnish family, rich brewers and distillers, who stand in a high place in the religious world, and who are at the head of all charitable and philanthropic schemes. This of course only removes the main evil—the traffic in intoxicating liquors,—a step higher—the sin is wholesale instead of retail; it is the tap root that supplies all the minor establishments. If selling gin and porter be a sin, certainly they who are the manufacturers cannot be blameless,—so argues Mabel; and the interest of the story is made to turn on the perplexity caused by this inconsistency. In the end the eldest son is made to see the evil of the trade in manufacturing intoxicating liquors; he, too, refuses to participate in the gains; he goes out as a farmer to Ireland, and of course marries Mabel. This *dénouement* is all very well for a story, but the practical question is neither asked nor answered. It is an empirical method of dealing with a subject to touch the effects instead of the causes. It is the demand that creates the supply. If people imperiously insist on the "glorious privilege of being drunk," the means to enable them to be so will not be long to seek; and it is certainly better for all parties that there should be honest brewers who furnish a wholesome article, and well-conducted places where the liquor is sold, than that conscientious tradesmen should leave their places to less scrupulous characters. The true way of checking drunkenness is that already in practice, by educating the people, making their abodes more healthy and pleasant, and supplying them with more refined and rational amusements. Then the trade in ardent spirits and intoxicating liquors will regulate itself, as so many trades have done before. The Prince Regent himself could not make people buy buttons when they did not want them. Sumptuary laws never answer, and well-meaning tales like 'The Burnish Family' only "point the moral" backwards. We are amongst those who confidently hope for the diminution of drunkenness and crime by the progress of intelligence; but we protest against the principle of this story. It is an attempt to drive people beyond their principles, and to tyrannize over them by one-sided appeals to their conscience.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Italy as I saw It: Facts and Impressions. By W. S. Edwards. (Judd & Glass.)—The ordinary reader knows well enough what to expect from the record of an ordinary tourist in Italy. He expects a run from Civita Vecchia to Naples, accounts of theatres, streets, and palaces, criticisms or eulogies of pictures, observations, profound or otherwise, on national manners and politics, and a few originalities from the author's own pen. In Mr. Edwards's volume the expected commonplaces are to be found in all their vigour, while the originalities are somewhat profuse. One or two examples will excuse us from saying more:—"Let the reader fancy the south side of Primrose Hill magnified to twice the present breadth. Let him fancy it torn into chasms, dotted with vines and olives, patched with common gardens, strewn with massive ruins, seamed with sprouting verdure, and overlooked by Mr. Smith's toyish villa, perched like an expanded purple parasol on the summit." Having imagined this, let him not imagine it a "picture of the present aspect of the Palace of the Cæsars." Then, after the well-worn phrases of interjectional sublimity respecting shattered and battered ruins, vestal virgins, struggling gladiators, and emperors in gold and purple, Mr. Edwards speaks metaphorically of the Coliseum, "a corpse confined in verdure" by day, "by night a soul instinct with

soaring thoughts." Next, in an historical mood he compares Hadrian with Solomon. "In career, experience, and result, what a twin photograph!" And Vesuvius is "forlorn, savage, terrific, visible from sea to summit, ridged with rolling fire." It is a solace to turn from these inventive passages to a familiar sentiment, and to find Mr. Edwards announcing as "one more remark," that "no thoughtful man can traverse the Campagna without being deeply impressed with the instability and vanity of earthly affairs." In another place, he generalizes on national characteristics, and with pleasing patriotism ridicules all nations but his own. English daughters are "budding," English mothers "majestic," English fathers "portly and genial," English sons "dashing and fashionable,"—while Frenchmen have "white hats and well-cultivated beards," Germans are "full of puff and bluster," and Americans "pale and cadaverous." As Buffon's remark, that the style of a book is the only part that the writer can really claim as his own, applies with particular force to a volume like this, it is impossible to write anything flattering of Mr. Edwards.

Aldershot, and all about it: with Gossip, Literary, Military and Pictorial. By Mrs. Young. With Illustrations. (Routledge & Co.)—This is a somewhat long title to a pleasant gossiping book, full of light and lively information, which will make it useful as a handbook to all who are visiting Aldershot and the neighbourhood. The style is flippant, and the fun approaches too near the confines of vulgarity,—it has a flavour of the barrack-room; but there is evidence of good humour and good feeling, which may be pleaded in extenuation of the sins against good taste. Those who wish to know what Aldershot is like, and what life and manners are in that locality, cannot do better than read Mrs. Young's book, which certainly keeps the promises made on the title-page.

Landmarks of the History of Greece. By the Rev. James White. (Routledge & Co.)—The mechanism of this book is admirable. It is well proportioned, well planned, well executed from beginning to end. All the salient points of Grecian history are presented distinctly and in their proper order and connexion. Mr. White has, too, a flexible, transparent style, particularly adapted for such a summary as he has undertaken to prepare. We might, if necessary, dispute his interpretation of the Grecian annals, and many of the inferences he draws, and many of his judgments on character; but the volume is designed as a manual to which the elementary reader will go for the facts connected with the fortunes of the Greek race. Subsequent criticism, perhaps, will incline him to reject some of the opinions enunciated by Mr. White. He will discover for himself whether the activity of the Athenians was "the vigour of frenzy, not the calm self-confidence of health," and possibly, he will yearn for another such frenzy to possess the ancient teachers of the world! What are fifty Asiatic generations compared with the five generations which witnessed the glory of Greece?

Notes upon Thucydides, original and compiled. By John G. Sheppard, M.A., and Lewis Evans, M.A. Books I. and II. (Parker & Son.)—Though prepared expressly for Oxford students, and intended to convey such information as they are likely to want for their second examination, these Notes will be invaluable to all readers of Thucydides. The editors do not pretend to give a digest of various readings or a complete critical apparatus. Their aim is to explain and illustrate the text, which they have accomplished with great efficiency and success. Excellent use has been made of the labours of preceding editors and translators, who receive their due meed of acknowledgment. It is no small advantage to have the cream of all previous comments so carefully collected within moderate limits.

Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1857. By D. A. Wells. (Trübner & Co.)—This is an American year-book of facts, which contains much interesting matter. We were amused with the summing-up of the English dispute on the moon's rotation on her axis, as viewed from afar. After announcing that a denier of this phenomenon had appeared in the newspapers, who refused to be

bably be so to Mr. Halliwell, is especially interesting, as far as I am concerned, since Henry Fennor (who is thus connected with the play-poets of the early part of the seventeenth century) was, if I am not mistaken, the ancestor of Arabella Fennor, the Belinda of Pope's 'Rape of the Lock,' who married Francis Perkins, of Upton Court, Berks, once, probably, the owner of my corrected folio of Shakespeare's Plays, printed in 1632. Francis Perkins died in 1736, and Arabella Fennor, his wife, two years afterwards; but the library at Upton Court was not dispersed until very late in the last century.

Prof. Tycho Mommsen, who has superintended in Germany the reprint to which I have referred, has kindly forwarded to me an admirable fac-simile of the title-page of the edition of 'Shakespeare's Sonnets,' 1609, 4to., which he also met with in the Swiss library which contains 'The Painful Adventures of Pericles.' There is but one copy of the Sonnets in England with the same imprint, and from that the date has been unfortunately cut away, so that the Swiss copy is peculiarly valuable; and at the bottom of the title-page we read exactly as follows:—"At London, by G. Eld for T. T., and are to be sold by John Wright, dwelling at Christ Church gate, 1609." This circumstance establishes that two other stationers, besides Thomas Thorpe, were concerned in the publication of 'Shakespeare's Sonnets,' viz., John Wright and William Aspley, and hence, among other circumstances, we may infer their great popularity.

I have before me a list of the other English books found in the Swiss library, but I only copy in brief the titles of such as relate to our drama, viz.,—Ben Jonson's 'Volpone,' 4to., 1607. 'How to choose a good Wife from a bad,' 4to., 1608. Marston's or Barkshead's 'Insatiate Countess,' 4to., 1613. 'King John, the troublesome Reign of,' both parts, 4to., 1611. Shakespeare's 'Hamlet,' 4to., 1611. 'Romeo and Juliet,' 4to., 1609.

It deserves a note that Dr. J. Horner, of Zurich, bought the above, together with 'Shakespeare's Sonnets,' 'The Painful Adventures of Pericles,' and several other English tracts, at a sale in Switzerland, for less than 10s. 'Shakespeare's Sonnets' alone has produced in this country more than 100l. within the last ten years.

While upon the subject of our early dramatic poetry, I may mention that "a find" of a similar character has recently been made at Hamburg, in the public library there. It consists of a volume marked at the back *Anglicana Varia*, which, includes, among other pieces, a copy of Shakespeare's 'Pericles,' 4to., 1609. Mr. Halliwell does not appear to have any edition of this date in his possession; the Duke of Devonshire lent it to me, with all his other Shakespeares, in 1842, for the benefit of my edition then in preparation. An exact copy of the title-page may be there seen (Vol. VIII. p. 264), and I have a fac-simile of it now before me. The curiosity of the Hamburg edition, of the same year, seems to be that it differs in some not unimportant particulars from any other copy known in England. Until I have an opportunity of seeing it, I shall not be able to ascertain whether it is really a re-impression of the play in the same year, in consequence of its great success at the Globe Theatre, or whether it is a copy in which changes have been made, in order to correct errors, while the play was going through the press. We know that such was not unfrequently the case; and I may refer to one remarkable instance in 'Troilus and Cressida,' 1609, where, in one copy of the same edition, the word *reputed*, as applied to nectar, has been amended to "repared," in another copy of the same edition, to the manifest advantage of the text.

But the undoubted novelty in the volume preserved at Hamburg is, that it comprises an unknown edition of Marlowe's 'Faustus'; the title-page, as it has been put in print, and forwarded to me, differs from any other, and runs as follows:—"The tragical History of the horrible Life and death of Doctor Faustus. Written by Ch. Marl.—Imprinted at London by G. E. for John Wright and are to be sold at Christ-church gate. 1609." The quarto impressions of this tragedy hitherto known have been in 1604, 1616, 1624, 1631, and 1663; and if, as I am informed and believe, the edition of 1609

contains readings and variations found in no other copy, it will be a remarkable curiosity. After Marlowe's death several poets wrote additions to 'Faustus,' and introduced minor alterations, and the Hamburg copy of 1609 may possibly contain them. John Wright, for whom it was printed, is the same publisher whose name is found on the title-page of 'Shakespeare's Sonnets,' discovered in Switzerland. J. PAYNE COLLIER.

P.S.—Until I saw Mr. Halliwell's letter in the last number of the *Athenæum* I was not aware that the novel of 'The Painful Adventures of Pericles' was in his possession, and that he intended to reprint it in his Shakespeare. I was one of the bidders for it at the sale of the late Mr. Heber's library in 1834, and it was bought, as I was informed, by a gentleman who was not likely to allow it to be further circulated. Had I known that Mr. Halliwell was now the owner of the novel, and that he had recently bought it, as an illustration for his great work, I should never have aided in the reprint of it in Germany.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We hope the determination of the Treasury, as to the dates within which the Master of the Rolls may order historical documents to be published, is not to be construed literally. For general purposes, we think the death of Henry the Seventh late enough to come down to, at present. But we would except some papers; for example, the invaluable series of Council Registers. These Registers should be published as late as they come down unbroken; indeed, we should like to see them in print down to the accession of the House of Brunswick, when they cease to be of first-rate interest. Such a work would, in our opinion, complete a scheme "which," in the words of the Master of the Rolls, "should be considered not as a mere antiquarian or black-letter undertaking, but as part of a national scheme for diffusing useful knowledge, calculated to throw a great light on the history of this country."

That an appeal to good sense and love of fair dealing is not unfruitful, the letter of Dr. Livingston in our last impression is proof. The book of which he complained came out on Saturday, and, if we are rightly informed, the Row rejected it in most absolute fashion—not a single copy being subscribed; an example followed by the whole of the trade. The following answer from the publishers needs no introduction.—

65, PATERNOSTER ROW, March 25th.
We shall feel favoured by the insertion in your next issue, of the following statement in reply to Dr. Livingston's note in your publication of the 21st instant. A considerable period prior to any announcement by Mr. Murray that the 'Missionary Researches' were in preparation, we were requested, and undertook the publication, as agents, of a volume by Mr. H. G. Adams, containing a Life of Dr. Livingston, and embodying in a collected form the information as to his adventures which, through various channels, and in detached portions, had been previously given to the public. It was then generally understood that Dr. Livingston had made engagements to return to Africa early in the spring; and it was not till some time afterwards, when Mr. Adams was far advanced with his volume, that we heard of Dr. Livingston's work. The Doctor even then indicated his determination not to remain in England till the completion of his task, should his doing so prevent the fulfilment of his promise to return. He says, on 27th January, "Rather than break this, I shall leave bookmaking to those who have nothing else to do." With reference to the advertisement, we have simply to explain in accordance with a frequent practice in the trade as regards advertisement, we took no charge whatever either in drawing up or sending out advertisements. In fact we had never seen the one in question till we received a message from Mr. Murray calling our attention to a passage which he supposed liable to misconstruction. Measures were at once taken to have this remedied, and in proof we beg to refer to the altered insertion in your columns on the page opposite that containing Dr. Livingston's note. We trust this explanation will be deemed satisfactory. We altogether repudiate the intention of deceiving the public or of doing injury to Dr. Livingston. We can assure him, though he knows nothing of us, that it is our most anxious desire to preserve unimpaired the high reputation our house has enjoyed for a period of upwards of sixty years.—We are, &c. HOULSTON & WRIGHT.

—Mr. Adams also explains.—

Rochester, March 25th.
Dr. Livingston has called your attention to the account I have written of his Life and Adventures. That book was projected, and far advanced before it transpired that the Doctor would concern himself in public book-making. It is written as a narrative, and the two title-pages state the work to be by "H. G. Adams," therefore no one can be misled as to the authorship. I have ever felt a deep interest

in missionary labours, and when I undertook to describe the services of Dr. Livingston and other missionaries in South Africa, I engaged in "a labour of love," which I knew could not be misunderstood, when my task was completed and the result before the world. I regret that a few words in an advertisement, neither written nor issued by me, and which were withdrawn as soon as discovered capable of perversion, should have called forth Dr. Livingston's remarks, and I can emphatically declare that the writer of the announcement in question never intended to convey more than that I wrote the work announced, and that to me the labour of writing it was a "labour of love." I am, &c. H. G. ADAMS.

—From these statements we learn that neither author nor publisher is responsible for the offending advertisement. Who then is the real Simon Pure?

The official arrangements in connexion with the Meeting of the British Association at Dublin have just been completed. The Meeting will commence on Wednesday, the 26th of August, and last for eight days. The opening and closing General Meetings, and two Evening Meetings for Lectures, will be held in the Round Room of the Mansion House. There will also be an Evening Meeting at the Royal Dublin Society House, and another at the Royal Irish Academy, when an opportunity will be afforded for general conversation among the Members.—The Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D. will succeed Dr. Daubeny as President, and the following gentlemen have been appointed Presidents of the Scientific Committees:—Mathematics and Physics, The Rev. Dr. Robinson; Chemistry and Mineralogy, Dr. Apjohn; Geology, Lord Talbot de Malahide; Zoology and Botany, including Physiology, Dr. Robert Ball; Ethnology and Geography, The Rev. Dr. Todd; Economic Science and Statistics, The Archbishop of Dublin; Mechanical Science, The Earl of Rosse. Notices of communications intended to be read at the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present at the meeting, should be addressed to the Secretaries of the Section to which the paper relates, or to the Local Secretaries of the Meeting, or to the Assistant General Secretary.

The following is at Mr. Halliwell's service:—

"March 21.
"With regard to a remark made by Mr. Halliwell in his letter to you in this day's *Athenæum*, we beg to inform him, and your readers, that the reprint of 'The Painful Adventures of Pericles' now making in Germany will not be from a 'transcript made in London,' but from a copy of the original book itself, in the hands of Mr. Tycho Mommsen [*ante*, p. 183 and pp. 310, 311], and that it will be a literal reprint, with an Introduction by Mr. Tycho Mommsen and a Preface by Mr. J. P. Collier.

"We are, &c., WILLIAMS & NORGATE."

Death has removed from among us the Rev. Dr. William Scoresby, the Arctic navigator. Few men of our time have taken a more lively interest in the progress of science. His writings are pleasant and valuable; not the least interesting of which are his letters to the *Athenæum*, written in 1855, 'On the Variation of the Compass in Iron Ships.' Dr. Scoresby, since his return from the scientific voyage to Australia, had been living at Torquay, broken in health. He died on Saturday last; and he will be long remembered as an active and useful servant of science.

A picture of Moscow, with entry of Alexander the Second into the Kremlin, is open to public view in Leicester Square. It is the joint production of Mr. Burford, Mr. Selous, and other artists. Like its predecessors, it is extremely brilliant and effective; the old oriental city lending itself, even more lovingly than St. Petersburg and Berlin, to the painter's art.

We have no desire to make Mr. Ingleby a hero or a martyr; and we think our readers are tired of him and of his logic. Yet we cannot refuse to insert the following exposure of his plagiarism—as it comes to us from one who has every right to be heard. The facts, however, speak for themselves.—

"March 34.
"Let me call your attention to a remarkable example of plagiarism in the shape of 'Outlines of Theoretical Logic,' by Mr. C. Mansfield Ingleby. This book contains 88 pages, some of which I thus restore to their rightful owners. Pages 5, 6, 7,

are taken from Mr. Spencer Baynes's 'New Analytic' *verbatim*. That treatise is never once named in the whole work. The name of [Baynes] is inserted in pages 5 and 6, but in page 7 even that courtesy is omitted. Pages 9 and 10 contain obvious traces of copying from Dr. Thomson's 'Laws of Thought'; no acknowledgment. Pages 11 and 12 are substantially derived from the same work; no acknowledgment. More than half of page 15, the whole of page 16, and almost the whole of page 17, are quoted from Mr. Baynes. By inserting his name in the middle of page 16, and again in page 17, and omitting any fuller acknowledgment, the reader is prevented from suspecting that the whole passage, before and after the insertions, belongs to Mr. Baynes. Page 22 (so far as it is correct) from Sir W. Hamilton; no acknowledgment. Page 29 almost wholly from the same; no reference. Page 34 from the same; reference given. Page 36 arrangement of definitions from Dr. Thomson's book, without acknowledgment. Pages 46, 47, and 48, the matter, and even some examples (the latter *verbatim*), from the same; no acknowledgment. Pages 54, 55, and 56, the matter taken from the same work. The reader is referred to it at page 56 for 'copious illustrations'; but there is no explicit acknowledgment; and this is the only place in which the author is even named. No sooner does Dr. Thomson receive his *congé* than Mr. Baynes 'takes up the wondrous tale,' from page 56 to the top of page 58; the word [Baynes], no other acknowledgment. Page 60 *verbatim* from Sir W. Hamilton; acknowledged in the preface, not *in loco*. The same of a paragraph in page 75. Page 64 a principle (especially claimed as original in the preface) is adopted without acknowledgment, though long taught by Sir W. Hamilton, and assigned to him in Dr. Thomson's book. These are only some of the most obvious obligations. The borrowings are of the crudest kind, the doctrine of extension and intension, of the unfigured syllogism and of partial negation, being quite misunderstood. If from the whole of this slender volume were taken what belongs to Sir W. Hamilton, Dr. Thomson, and Mr. Baynes, with the illustrations, often erroneous, supplied by the collector himself, almost nothing would remain. In the Preface there is a remarkable avoidance of the names of two out of the three writers to whom he is indebted; whilst Euler, Ploucquet, and Lambert are mentioned, though they probably were not consulted. To do Mr. Ingleby justice, he avows his intention to borrow; but a promise to give the name of the author in all cases is redeemed as I have shown. His reason for not explicitly avowing verbal borrowings is expressed in the following sentence, of which one may equally admire the style and the gratitude:—'But inasmuch as in all such cases, I have not unfrequently (*sic*) amended the grammatical construction, I have been unable to indicate the extracts by the usual addition of inverted commas!'

"I am, &c.,

INDAGATOR."

—What remains to Mr. Ingleby?

M. Montanelli, the translator of M. Legouvé's 'Medea,' has just completed a tragedy, in three acts, and in verse, intended to enable Madame Ristori to display some of her peculiar powers. The piece is entitled 'Camma.' It is based on a passage in Plutarch which has already furnished Thomas Corneille with the subject of a tragedy. The scene is laid in Galatia; and advantage is taken of the supposed Gallic origin of the people of that part of Asia Minor to develop certain Druidical ideas, which are more or less interesting. Camma is a high-priestess, whose husband is perfidiously slain by one Sinoro. The action of the piece, which is full of dramatic effects of a very startling character, turns entirely on the discovery and punishment of the murderer. M. Montanelli has read it to two or three small and select audiences, at the houses of MM. Ary Scheffer, Legouvé, and Jules Mohl. The language is extremely polished and poetical. It is pleasing to see another illustration of the fact, that the leaders of the great popular movements of 1848 were among the most remarkable men of their time in every way, and to welcome as a poet, who will walk in the steps of Silvio Pellico, the retired "demagogue" and

late eloquent Triumvir. I must add, that Madame Ristori has already learnt her part, and that after two or three rehearsals, which will take place immediately on her arrival, 'Camma' will be produced. As you are aware, her theatre opens for the season on the 2nd of April.

The *Athenæum* in one of its late numbers had a statement on the decrease of population in France. It may be interesting to our readers to learn that in the finest parts of Germany, say in Bavaria, Baden, Württemberg, and the two Hesses, the same startling fact has been observed. The *Neue Münchner Zeitung* gives the results of the "Volkszählungen" in the States of the Zollverein for the period from 1852 to 1855, according to which the number of the inhabitants in the above-mentioned countries has considerably diminished. No Oriental war, no revolution, since 1852, can have been the cause;—should it solely be attributable to emigration? Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Thuringia, Oldenburg, and the free town of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine have had a small increase of population,—so that the increase, distributed over all the States of the Zollverein, amounts to one-half per cent. during the three years,—whereas, in former periods, the increase was six times as much, viz., three per cent.

A Correspondent writes:—"Perhaps, as your review of Herr Gottfried Keller's volume of tales, 'Die Leute von Seldwyla,' asks about the antecedents of that young and every-day rising author, a slight sketch of his former life and career may not be unwelcome to your readers. Herr Gottfried Keller (not Heller) is without question the freshest and most vigorous poet whom Switzerland, for many years, has produced. He was born, we believe, in 1820, at Glattfelden, near Eggen, on the Rhine frontier of the canton of Zurich, and, after having received the education which his parents (poor, though honest and respected country people) and a secluded little village could give him, resolved (how led to this resolution we are unable to tell) to dedicate himself to Art. Thus we find him, for several years, at Munich, working hard to distinguish himself as a painter. But to no purpose, we must add:—the treasures of his mind were not to be disclosed through the medium of brush and colours. Happily for him, he, when returning to Switzerland in 1845, almost disheartened and doubting of himself, met with friends who soon discovered his real powers, and, by kindly assisting and encouraging him, drew them forth into light. Among them the late Prof. A. A. L. Follen, as well as Dr. Wilhelm Schulz and his noble-minded wife (to whom Herrwegh, a few years before, had dedicated his 'Gedichte eines Lebendigen'), must be mentioned foremost. It was under the auspices of these friends, that Keller's first literary publication, a volume of lyrics, appeared in 1846. It was unmistakably of an individual stamp, and made the young author at once a name throughout Switzerland and Germany. At the same time its success created such an interest in the poet among his countrymen, that the Zürich Government settled a pension on him, in order to facilitate the completion of his studies and the development of his talent. He was thus enabled to live for a considerable length of time in Germany, pursuing his studies first at the University of Heidelberg, and then at that of Berlin. It is only recently, we hear, that he returned to his native country. In 1851 a second volume of poetry was published by him; which, compared with the first, betrayed a steady progress of the poet as well as of the thinker, and contains, it may boldly be asserted, some of the finest poems ever written in the language. In the following years, 'Der grüne Heinrich,' a novel in four volumes, made its appearance, which, though wanting in constructive art, is yet a work of great originality, full of the finest poetical detail, full of thought, and full of the most minute, sometimes truly startling, psychological observation. That part of it which (it must be supposed) is meant as a sort of autobiographical memoirs, contains touches and passages of such beauty and truth, that they can only be compared with the finest things of the kind in Rousseau's 'Confessions.' Keller's latest work is 'Die Leute von Seldwyla,' reviewed in your journal, which

shows again that the march of the poet is, in every respect, a progressive one. Great and good things, it may be hoped, are still to be expected from him. I must not omit to mention that among those who first and most cordially welcomed Keller in literature, Berthold Auerbach, recognizing in him a genius kindred to his own, stands foremost. Auerbach's review of Keller's works in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* is as warm and friendly as it is just, noble, and unselfish."

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. Incorporated by Royal Charter.—THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from 9 a.m. until dusk.—Admission, 1s. Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. ALFRED CLINT, Hon. Sec.

EXHIBITION—NOW OPEN, Messrs. DICKINSON'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, containing some hundreds of important and highly-finished PORTRAITS of individuals of celebrity, in talent, rank, and fashion; likewise the Life-size Pictures of Lord Lyons, Gough, Shaftesbury, Lyndhurst, Brougham, &c.; also a series of Coloured Photographic Sketches, taken during the summer of 1856, at Blair Athol.—Admission, 1s. 114, New Bond Street.

ALFRED TENNYSON.—THE MARBLE DUST, by T. Woolner, is being EXHIBITED at Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES.—Admission, 1s. 114, New Bond Street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday, at Eight o'clock—Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day between 11 and 4, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OILS OF ODDITIES, with new Costumes and various Novelties, vocal and characteristic, every Evening at Eight o'clock.—A Morning Musical Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, 10, Pall Mall East, and the variety and completeness of whose contents have already acquired for it an European reputation, and obtained the warm commendation of the press in this and other countries, is OPEN DAILY, for gentlemen only, from 10 to 12. A new Lecture is delivered by Dr. KAHN at half-past 8 p.m. precisely.—Admission, 1s. Descriptive Catalogues of the Museum, containing Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn, gratis to the visitors.

THE GREAT TOBACCO CONTROVERSY.—DR. SEXTON will Lecture on this important topic daily, at 3 and half past 7 p.m., at DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square. The Museum, which now stands wholly unrivalled in the world, and the variety and completeness of whose contents have already acquired for it an European reputation, and obtained the warm commendation of the press in this and other countries, is OPEN DAILY, for gentlemen only, from 10 to 12. A new Lecture is delivered by Dr. KAHN at half-past 8 p.m. precisely.—Admission, 1s. Descriptive Catalogues of the Museum, containing Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn, gratis to the visitors.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Next Monday Evening, Lecture at Eight, by E. W. BRAYLEY, Esq., F.R.S. ON THE PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE MOON.—Special VIOLIN PERFORMANCES, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at Eight, by the Brothers ALFRED and HENRY HOLMES, who have just RETURNED FROM VIENNA. Dr. SPOLIE, in a letter to the COURT at GÖTTA, declares their PERFORMANCES to be the HIGHEST achievements of ART. Herr GARE will preside at the Piano, and between the Violin Performances Mr. H. Delaplace GHOIX will sing selections from Mendelssohn, Becker, &c.—MR. PEPPER'S Lectures on CHEMISTRY, and on ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY.—The highly-finished and artistic DISSOLVING VIEWS.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY, by Mr. James, daily at Half-past Three and Half-past Eight.—The other Lectures, the Cosmorama, the Wax Work, the Models, the Diver and Diving Bell, the Machinery, &c., as usual.—Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children and School, half-price.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 19.—Dr. Miller, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read:—"A System of Train Signalling, by which also disabled Trains may telegraph for Assistance without the Aid of Portable Apparatus," by Mr. C. V. Walker.—"On the Serpentes of Canada and their Associated Rocks," by Mr. T. S. Hunt.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 19.—E. Hawkins, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. Canon Jackson was elected a Fellow.—The reading of Lord Fauconberg's account of his Embassy to Italy in 1669 was concluded.

STATISTICAL.—Anniversary Meeting.—March 16.—The Earl of Harrowby, the retiring President, in the chair.—Dr. Guy, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read the Report of the Council on the progress of the Society during the past year. It appeared that the number of new members elected during the past year fell short of that of the preceding year, but still the new acquisitions were more than sufficient to fill the vacancies made by deaths and resignations. The total number of members is 384; 312 of whom are annual subscribers, and 72 have compounded. The total income of the Society from all sources was 840*l.*, and as the expenditure was 816*l.*, the balance in the hands of the Society's bankers at the end of last year was rather larger than at the corresponding period of

1855. There had been a considerable saving in the expenditure, which fell short of that of the preceding year by 1167. The liabilities on account of the Journal, which had reached a considerable amount a few years ago, had been cleared off. The Committee on Beneficent Institutions had expended 517. The library had received several important additions,—among the principal donors were the East India Board, Dr. Fau, Mr. Oswald, Dr. Berg, M. Van Baumhauer, and Baron von Czoernig. The Committee on Beneficent Institutions had collected a much greater amount of materials than had been thought could have been brought together. Their first Report, 'On the Medical Charities of the Metropolis,' is now in the hands of the Fellows of the Society; and it is hoped that a report on Reformatory Institutions will soon follow. The third International Statistical Congress is to meet this year in Vienna; it is hoped that on a future occasion it may assemble in London, the Government of this country having expressed its willingness to make arrangements for holding it here.—Mr. E. Hunt moved, and Lieut.-Gen. Monteith seconded, the adoption of the Report; and a ballot having been taken, the following was declared to be the list of officers for the year ensuing (the names in italics being new members), viz.:—*President*, Lord Stanley, M.P.; *Council*, C. Babbage, Esq., J. Bird, M.D., Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., W. Farr, M.D., the *Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.*, J. W. Gilbart, Esq., W. A. Guy, M.B., the Earl of Harrowby, B. Hebler, Esq., F. Hendriks, Esq., J. Heywood, Esq., M.P., W. B. Hodge, Esq., R. Hunt, Esq., T. Hodgkin, M.D., C. Jellicoe, Esq., W. G. Lumley, Esq., the *Right Hon. H. Mackenzie, H. Merivale, Esq., R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.*, W. Newmarch, Esq., W. D. Oswald, Esq., the *Bishop of Oxford*, the *Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., M.P.*, G. H. Pinckard, Esq., R. A. Slaney, Esq., Lord Stanley, M.P., Col. W. H. Sykes, J. I. Travers, Esq., T. Tooke, Esq., J. W. Tottie, Esq., Lord H. G. Vane, M.P.; *Treasurer*, W. Farr, M.D.; *Honorary Secretaries*, W. A. Guy, M.B., W. Newmarch, Esq., and W. G. Lumley, Esq.

CHEMICAL.—*March 16.*—Dr. Miller, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. J. Dent was elected a Fellow, and Messrs. J. Spiller and E. O. Brown Associates.—Mr. J. Spiller read a paper 'On certain Circumstances tending to disguise the Presence of various Acids and Bases in Chemical Analysis.' The author showed that the presence of citrate of soda in solution prevented the precipitation of sulphuric acid by a baryta salt, save by the adoption of certain precautions, and in a similar manner interfered with other re-actions in very general use.

METEOROLOGICAL.—*March 24.*—S. C. Whitbread, Esq., in the chair.—The following were elected Members:—W. G. Armstrong, H. S. Eaton, H. W. King, C. L. Bradley, and S. L. Howard, Esq.—The following papers were read:—'On the Meteorology of Sinope,' by Mr. Radcliffe, being observations made in November and December, 1855, and January, February, March, April, 1856. The position of Sinope is on the neck of a peninsula, the general direction of which is from N.W. to S.E.; it is 42° 2' N. lat., and 35° 12' E. long. During the series of observations rain fell on forty days, snow on twenty-two, and hail on five. It was observed that there was a general correspondence between the barometric variations and the changes of temperature,—the barometer reading falling as the temperature was rising,—and, on the contrary, the former increasing and the latter decreasing. There were seventeen remarkable depressions of the barometer; perhaps the one most worthy of especial notice was on the 27th of November, when in a few hours the reading of the barometer fell to the amount of half an inch. These sudden changes were of brief duration, and generally accompanied by rapid changes of the wind; and it appears that they originated on the coast, and were propagated more or less out at sea. The winter of 1855 and 1856 was regarded by the natives as a mild one,—but from its position, sheltered as it is from the north-east wind, Sinope

enjoys a very equable temperature; and it appears that the summer is cooler and the winter warmer than those of adjacent towns on the coast:—this statement is borne out by the experience of the inhabitants. February and March are the most severe months in the year,—and when passed, April develops itself with fine weather, and May bursts forth with a heat, verdure, and splendour scarcely surpassed by an English summer.—'On the Photographic Effects of Lightning,' by Andrés Poe, Director of the Observatory at Havana. The first (though not the earliest) authentic mention of this singular phenomenon was made by Benjamin Franklin in 1786, who frequently stated that about twenty years previous a man who was standing opposite a tree that had just been struck by a thunderbolt had on his breast an exact representation of that tree. A similar case is mentioned by the *Journal of Commerce*, New York, on the 26th of August, 1853:—"A little girl was standing at a window, before which was a young maple-tree; after a brilliant flash of lightning a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind." M. Raspail, in 1855, has also mentioned another instance:—he says, that a boy climbed a tree for the purpose of robbing a bird's-nest; the tree was struck, and the boy thrown upon the ground,—on his breast the image of the tree with the bird and nest on one of its branches appeared very plainly. Sig. Orioli, a learned Italian, brought before the Scientific Congress at Naples the following four cases of impressions made by lightning. In September, 1825, lightning struck the foremast of the brigantine St. Buon Servo in the Bay of Arriero; a sailor sitting under the mast was struck dead, and on his back was found an impression of a horseshoe similar, even in size, to one fixed at the mast-head. On another occasion, a sailor, standing in a similar position, had on the left of his breast the impression of a number 44 with a dot between the two figures, being in all respects the same as a number 44 that was at the extremity of one of the masts. On the 9th of October, 1836, a young man was found struck by lightning,—he had on a girdle with some gold coins in it, these were imprinted on his skin in the same manner they were placed in the girdle; thus a series of circles with one point of contact were plainly visible. The fourth case happened in 1847. An Italian lady of Lugano, was sitting near a window during a thunderstorm, and perceived the commotion, but felt no injury; but a flower which happened to be in the path of the electric current was perfectly reproduced on her leg, and there it remained permanently. Mr. Poe concluded this part of his paper by an instance mentioned by him in his 'Memoir on Lightning Storms in Cuba and the United States.' On the 24th of July, 1852, a poplar tree in a coffee plantation being struck by lightning, on one of the large, dry leaves was found an exact representation of some pine-trees that lay at the distance of 339 metres (367 yards 9 inches). As to the theoretical explanation of lightning impressions, Mr. Poe thinks that they are produced in the same manner as the electric images obtained by Moser, Riess, Karsten, Grove, Fox Talbot, and others, either by statical or dynamical electricity of different intensity. The fact that impressions are made through garments is easily accounted for, when we remember that their rough texture does not prevent the lightning passing through them with the impression it has received; to corroborate this view, Mr. Poe mentioned an instance of lightning falling down a chimney and passing into a trunk, in which was found an inch depth of soot, which must have passed through the wood itself.—Mr. Glaisher, 'On the Recent Hailstorms,' stated that the hail-balls were of a pyramidal shape, and consisted of aggregations of partially crystallized snow. The storm was not very general, being much less severe in the north-west part of London and in the county of Suffolk. The facts were corroborated by remarks made by Mr. W. Smyth and Mr. Symons.—Reference was also made to recent remarkable high readings of the barometer at Boston, United States, having on the 10th of February attained the height of 31.125 inches.—Admiral FitzRoy brought before the Meeting a new thermometer, constructed by

Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, for registering the temperature of the sea at great depths.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—*March 11.*—Sir B. Brodie in the chair.—Mr. W. F. Ainsworth read a paper of considerable length and interest on the history and race of the people residing in the neighbourhood of ancient Nineveh, called Yezidis or Yzedis, who have occupied a considerable portion of Mr. Layard's attention in his last work. Mr. Ainsworth compared all that had been written on the subject by Layard and others with his own researches and his own personal knowledge of the people and the district they inhabit. The object of his paper was to show the great probability that the Yezidis are the actual and true descendants of the ancient Assyrians, whose monuments have of late years excited so much interest. It is a singular circumstance that the Yezidis have from time immemorial attached themselves with remarkable tenacity to a particular locality, which the excavations of modern times have shown to have been the head seat of worship of the ancient Assyrians. Mr. Ainsworth pointed out a striking resemblance of form, feature, and even the manner of wearing the hair, of the modern Yezidis to those of the monumental Assyrians, while many of the more characteristic practices of the Assyrians still prevail amongst them. They preserve a remnant of pure Sabæanism in the worship of the sun, and of Sabæanist as corrupted by the Parsee followers of Zerdusht or Zoroaster, in the worship of fire; and they preserve, also, the particular worship of the cock or Nergal of the Cuthites, as well as of the lynes or demon-birds of the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Chaldeans, in the malik-taus, or king cock. They also reverence the evil spirit to a degree amounting to worship. Mr. Ainsworth not only described fully the modern condition and manners of this people, but he examined the fables as well as the historical facts relating to them.—In the course of the discussion which followed the paper, Mr. Amenny, a learned Syrian now in England, gave a very interesting account, from his own personal acquaintance with them, of a settlement of Yezidis at the village of Salahiyyeh, near Damascus.—Mr. Ainsworth observed that it was a remarkable circumstance that this place is the only locality in Syria in which Assyrian remains have been found. Near the village there is a mound of ruins called Tel-es-Salahiyyeh, from whence the Rev. Mr. Porter obtained a bas-relief representing an Assyrian priest ('Five Years in Damascus,' Vol. I. p. 383).

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*March 24.*—J. Locke, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the chair.—The discussion on Mr. R. Armstrong's paper 'On High-Speed Steam Navigation, &c.,' occupied the whole of the evening.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*Feb. 13.*—Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., in the chair.—Mr. T. A. Malone read a paper 'On the Application of Light and Electricity to the production of Engravings—Photogalvanography.'

March 6.—Sir C. Fellows, V.P., in the chair.—E. B. Denison, Q.C., read a paper 'On the Great Bell of Westminster.'

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*March 18.*—Prof. Owen in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members:—Messrs. M. Blackmore, W. Field, W. E. Forster, W. A. Freston, Rev. G. Garland, W. Holland, H. Ludlam, T. Moxon, B. Plummer, Jun., G. P. Shapcott, and T. M. Smith.—The paper read was 'On the Economy of Food,' by Dr. Letheby, Officer of Health for the City of London. The investigations of chemists and physiologists during the last twenty years have determined that the various alimentary substances made use of by man and animals contain at least four classes of constituents, each of which performs its own assigned function in the living animal economy. If human milk be regarded as the type of what food should be, it is found that an almost universal instinct leads men and animals, if they partake of any aliment deficient in any of the necessary constituents, to associate others with it which may supply the want. Many familiar instances of this

were adduced. Interesting particulars were then given of many of the dietaries now in use in the prisons and workhouses of the kingdom, as well as of the military and naval rations, which tended to show that the proportions maintained were very various. It is, therefore, of the utmost consequence that some fixed principles should be decided on for the direction of so important a matter. The convict is found to be better fed than the debtor, and both than the inmate of the workhouse. The influence of climate and occupation upon the diet adopted was then discussed. Experience has shown that there are certain articles of food which are not particularly nourishing in themselves, but which serve some very important purposes in the animal economy. This is the case with tea, coffee, cocoa, &c.; in fact, the use of a vegetable infusion, containing astringent matter and an active principle, rich in nitrogen, has been almost universal among mankind from the earliest times. The importance of a scientific method of cookery was then insisted on, and some useful hints given on the subject. It is a matter of national importance how we can best preserve food without depriving it of its nutritive power, for by so doing we not only guard against the dangers of famine, but we also facilitate, even in times of plenty, the equal distribution of food by making the excess of one season or district the means of supplying the deficiencies of another.

March 25.—Capt. Ibbetson in the chair.—The paper read was 'On a New System of Nature-Printing,' by Mr. C. Dresser. The author began by giving a slight sketch of the history of nature-printing. He considers the great objection to the old processes to be the necessity for first drying the plant, and he proposes another, of which the following is an outline:—The botanical specimen is dabbed with lithographic ink, and an impression of it taken upon stone, which may afterwards be printed from by the usual process. Similarly an impression may be obtained upon metal by employing a peculiar composition instead of lithographic ink, and afterwards etching the plate, which may be printed from like a wood engraving. By a modification of the process, a copper-plate with engraving concave may be obtained. The author is of opinion that these processes offer considerable advantages, rendering it possible to use living specimens rather than dried ones, so as to secure the true texture of the leaf. It is also possible to produce impressions even of such delicate things as the cells of plants.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Institute of Actuaries, 7.—'On Certain Methods of Dividing the Surplus in Life Assurance Companies, and on the Rates of Premium which should be required to render them Equitable,' by Mr. Sprague.
- Tues.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Renewed Discussion' On High Speed Steam Navigation, &c.—'On the Permanent Way of the Bordeaux and Bayonne Railway, across the Grand Landes,' by Mr. Conder.
- Chemical, 8.—'Anniversary.'
- Royal Institution, 8.—'On the Principles of Natural History,' by Prof. Huxley.
- Wed.** Society of Arts, 8.—'On the Trade, Habits, and Education of the Street Hawkers of London,' by Rev. W. Rogers.
- Royal Society of Literature, 8.
- Thurs.** Zoological, 8.—General.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.
- Royal, 8.
- Philological, 8.
- Photographic, 8.
- Artists' and Amateurs' Conversazione, 7½.
- Fri.** Royal Institution, 3.—'On Sound,' by Prof. Tyndall.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'On some Modifications of Woody Fibre and their Applications,' by Rev. J. Barlow.
- Archaeological Institute, 4.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'On the Principles of Natural History,' by Prof. Huxley.

FINE ARTS

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THIS Exhibition is scarcely needed. The Academy, the two Water Colours, the French, Flemish, and German collections, the Portland Street, and the British Institution, are enough for all real men and all pretenders. All the plates of fish, sliced cucumbers, smiling dogs, portraits of gentlemen, simpering corpses, small-salad landscapes, sneers and streakiness, and spottiness and daubs—may all be crowded into the other Exhibitions.

The Suffolk Street Exhibition is filled with smelly green landscapes,—goggling portraits, all grin and attitude,—clever skuds and skurks of paint that seem come together by chance,—studies of human-looking sheep and sheepish-looking hu-

manity,—tumble-down barns that, like Stilton cheeses to epicures, are beautiful only in their decay,—and the usual number of Gil Blas, Petruccios, and Don Juans:—as certain to be found in Exhibitions as that well-known lot at a country sale: "No. 365. A Shower Bath and Garden Roller."

The best is *The Sick Boy* (No. 86), by Mr. T. Roberts. The sick boy is the sick child in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' described with such simple pathos by the great poet of London as "he lies all day, now looking at the sky, now at his flowers. It must be dull to watch the dark house-tops and the flying clouds for so many months; but he is very patient." We have seldom seen,—no, not in Egg, who is robust and dramatic,—nor in Ward, who is picturesque and historic,—nor in Frith, who is graceful and grisettish,—nor in Wallis, who is earnest and deep-thought,—such quiet tenderness of feeling. The picture has Mulready's delicacy of drawing, with an air more real and a colour more subdued. The sick boy, patient and amiable as one in training for an angel, lies gazing with dulled eyes at the flowers that cling to the window-frame and look out like imprisoned fairies at the smoky universe of roofs that the square white Tower and the great black bubble of St. Paul's cupola rule over with divided power. At the bed's end, the narrow gaol of the sick, sits the fond sister, her eyes betraying a night of tears, but still putting a bold heart on it, with the dear trickery of woman, the sweet cheating that beguiled Solomon. She smiles and seems as full of hope as if a perpetual May had risen and eternal sunshine had turned all mud to gold. It is pitiful in such a picture to stop to praise the careful painting of the cracked and yellow window-panes, the graduated medicine-bottles, and the matting on the floor. Such furniture is only worthy of note where it forms the chief merit of the picture. We tear ourselves away with difficulty from that face so pale and thin, and those pale lips too soon to be crammed with the wet churchyard mould.

With this gem let us contrast Mr. Salter's *Lamentation of Othello* (187). Let who will lament for the Moor, we lament for Mr. Salter, who has painted (and sold) one of the most fantastic and absurd parodies on Shakespeare ever perpetrated. A more womanish bit of stage-milinery, a completer set of wooden-headed, tottery, imbecile lay-figures were never daubed with red and blue. Strip the broken-backed, puzzle-twisted Othello,—the second-childhood Brabantio,—the shaky, spineless, gistle-legged attendants, and we should be driven into torrents of laughter at the impossible anatomies. If clever, flashy armour and yellow and purple can atone for such a hospital of pictorial disease, the purchaser may be satisfied.

Mr. Cobbett, though too fond of telling prettinesses, and much bent on improving that world which a great voice once pronounced "very good," is clever in his *Beg, Sir!* (206). The story is merely that of a country girl, with fine lip and nose, sitting on a basket turned bottom up, and making with stern, uplifted finger a pet sky-terrier sit up and beg. The painting is firm, the colour pleasing and bright, and the dog admirable. The ridiculous solemnity of its full brown-eyed stare, the momentariness of its attitude, are all, as Tom Thumb would say, "First-rate, Mr. Barnum." The curls of the hair are struck in strongly and well, and but for a certain unpleasant trimness and forgetfulness of that obtruding materialism of pastoral life—dirt, Mr. Cobbett has done well. The girl's cheek is, however, of a corpse colour, and looks like a decaying peach, which is not a thing the poppies of girls' cheeks ought to remind us of. Mr. Cobbett paints too much, for prettiness is easy to some men, who do not care for character. His other pictures are pleasing, with their pretty, sparkling, fresh-coloured faces of English children, rather alike, and all of the live-cherub class.

Mr. Hill is somewhat of the same "pretty well" school of painting, and deals in blue eyes, auburn hair, and innocent wonders *ad libitum* and *da capo*. Now, a good tune on one string is all very well, but a good tune on two is better. His *Fisherman's Return* (109) is the usual thing: the pleasant cottage, rheumatic and picturesque,—distant sea, blue enough,—fisherman, not grimy enough, rush-

ing into the arms of his family, who treat him as if he were a lubber, who had never been to sea before. No. 2, delighted wife. No. 3, rejoicing children. No. 4, phlegmatic lad toiling up steps with nets. It seems just a drawing-room amusement this fishing; no knife-blade drift of rain and hail,—no wallow in the trough of the devil's cradle off the shark-toothed reef,—no long nights with no result but a dead porpoise and a savage dog-fish who tears the nets and lets out the good herrings who were there in tumbling silver heaps. Another fact we gather is, that fishermen's families always wear orange caps and mazarine blue jackets. We must praise, however, the pretty way in which the father turns up the boy's face to kiss it. Nauticus certainly puts his best leg forward,—the back one he must suffer from, for it is out of drawing.

Mr. Hurlstone is going down the last hill of all, the one we mean that slopes to the Hades of Oblivion. *The Son of Louis the Sixteenth* under the *Tutelage of Simon* (128) is of a stucco-wall texture. He seems to mix his paints in a pail, which he dips into blindfold; flesh stone and linen wood is not what we usually call painting. A mash of twenty colours does not necessarily make one good one, and plain cooking is often the best policy in even high Art. The child is an infant Samuel, the cobbler a Barabbas. The composition is, however, excellent, and there is a feeling, in spite of the slovenliness and dirty jumble of tints and tones. —Mr. Buss's *Taming of the Shrew* (137) is vulgar and ridiculous.

Mr. Eagles, though not improved by his too obvious imitation of Titian's texture and tone, which will not do second-hand, is original in his *Ritorno della Contadina* (153), which surprises us by its broad waxen texture and its deep brown glow and modelled firmness. It is a pretty thought, that of a queenly Italian woman fording a river, carrying her child on her head. The rogue lies on its back, divinely trustful and indifferent to danger as is the habit of children, half-covered with cut rushes and flag flowers, which it prattles and laughs with. By her hand the regal mother holds a young boy, his hat tricked with peacock feathers, and who stoops to splash about handfulls of the eddying water. The bank, alas, is flat and woollen, and the water mere lamplight run together.

Mr. Noble's *Incident from Walpole* (24) is a rough sketch of a dull subject. Charles the Second (who used to laugh at the martyr) goes to the widow of Oliver, the miniature painter, to buy portraits of the Stuart family. The widow has crossbill legs, and Charles the Second has not even his own villainous, hang-dog, swarthy face that Rochester and Tom Brown used to laugh at.

Mr. F. Patten's is a highly-finished and promising work—the first meeting of *Preciosa* and *Victorian* (483). The oranges, dresses, &c., black and cherry colour, are as Spanish as liquorice is. The painting is, however, a little too smooth and dandy. The purple of Victorian's dress seems to have run over into the shadows, and the scarlet and purple of the two dresses come badly together. Mere attention to optical principles and Chevreuil's rules of colour might prevent such jarrings. *Preciosa* might have had a face less blunt and more *agacante*.

Mr. Woolmer's pictures alone would fill an average Exhibition. He does not improve a whit, is hopelessly mannered, more spangled and more fantastic than ever. His nature is that of fairy extravaganzas, and his characters are washed-out Watteaus; yet with all this, there is a playful, butterfly grace and a quaint charm about Mr. Woolmer. *The Children in the Wood* (214) has the usual pretty-fleshed children, and the usual rainbow leaves and green and yellow trees. *Fraternal Affection* (329) would make its fortune as a drop-scene. *The Gardener's Daughter* (77) is pretty and innocent, but there is too much bustle about the picture, and yet a want of motion. *A Toilette Scene* (105) is perhaps his best work. The yellow, grey mistiness is full of morning hopefulness,—the coquetish twist of the body and idle grace of the hands and head remind us of the pretty wilfulness of Mr. Leech's maidens.

In portraits Mr. Buckner stands out, though he is often affected, frequently flimsy, and always

green and gloomy. *Sir George Jenkinson, Bart.* (129) is quite the extreme top. This green gloom hides too often mere vacancy. Mr. Baxter's *Heartsease* (52) is much more beautiful than nature, and almost as beautiful as the Keepsakes. There is always, however, a clearness and purity about his manner when he is bold enough and seems to mean anything.—Mr. J. T. Reilly's *Portrait of Dr. Meryon* (94) is clever.—We must also call attention to Mrs. Bartholomew's *Fruit* (724).

In landscape, Mr. West and Mr. Syer stand high. The former's measured excellence is known. About the latter, there is more variety and promise. His *Salmon-leap on the Conway* (178) and his *Near Capel Curig* (205) are remarkable for their fresh force and variety of local colour:—each object seems more rounded and vital than in the peagreen landscapes of the family compact, with their red-brown rushes, misty mountains, and ultra-blue ultramarine blue skies. The blocks of stone are of all colours, from orange to a murky grey; and there is vigour about the water, that leaps with a will. Mr. West has done growing, but is clever and observing, though he does paint too much. His *Norwegian Waterfall* (158) is excellent for fog, water, mist, and distance. The dead, fallen fir, the mountains, the splash and thunder are all before us as we look. The scent of the fir rises to the nose of our memory;—we feel at such a place, and see the mists thin and thicken round the mountain tops. A few spaces of blue sky would have coloured the picture, which is unpleasantly cold and neutral in tone.—Mr. Pettitt, in his *Bettws-y-Coed* (195), shows improvement, and is less fantastic and over-strained, not to say more natural and less morbid. There is some nice painting in this Welsh scene. The bridal of the two streams—the chestnut-coloured and the white one—are well contrasted, and the water smokes and seethes naturally enough about the boulders and masses of slate rock.—Mr. Zeitter we give up, as hopelessly clever and wilful. His *Hungarian Travellers near the Danube* (362) is a collection of mere dry skurfs of paint dotted with red and blue figures, with black dots for features. It is a pity a man should learn to express so much by the mere whisk of a half-emptied pencil. These are mere hints.—Mr. Wilson's *Retour au Port* (280) is worthy of a painter who lives at the sea-side, as a man should do whose "business is in great waters." His colours are water colours indeed,—and he knows that sunny waves are of the colour of cold punch, though not so sweet in the mouth.—Mr. Rolfe's *Trout* (431) are as scaly as ever.—Mr. Swarbrick's interiors are monotonous and too equal in their mediocrity.

In the water-colour room, Mr. Smallfield is admirable for care, truth, and finish in his *Little Peggy* (737) and the *Itinerant Shoeblack* (760).—Mr. Hartmann is bold and rich in colour in his *Pifferari* (687).—Mr. Campbell's *Tidy Job* (750) is a wonderful study of an old countryman, worked up with Van Eyck's enthusiastic and firm-pent patience.—Mr. Chapman's *Art-Enthusiast* (802) is a cleverly-conceived painting of a shop-boy looking in at a shop-window lingeringly; but a little something mars it as a whole. It wants robustness, and approaches the sentimental. The meaning of the fellow picture is not clear.

We cannot conclude without a word of praise for Mr. V. Coles's clever landscapes (308, 415, 428, 473), and Mr. Webb's *Early Spring* (475). Why does he give a red breast to the hen robin?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Livingstone, from a Photograph by Mr. Sharp. Lithographed by L. J. Hodson. (Hodson.)

THE portrait of our great missionary traveller is gapped and furrowed as if it had been torn by lions' claws. The wide, square face, the full, staring eyes, show tremendous determination and a frame well calculated to bear the drought, the fire, and the famine of African travel, to pass over tracts devastated by the locust, to face the spears of the Caffres and the Zulus. This English face is rugged enough to have suffered or to suffer anything.

The Clemency of Cœur de Lion. Painted by J. Cross; engraved by H. C. Shenton. (London Art-Union.)

THIS is a clean and good engraving of a sound and heroic picture. Richard in bed watches the varlets cut the bonds of him who gave the death-wound, while they break the rivets from his feet. The mailed men, the thoughtful bishop, the dying king, the servants and attendants, make a picture of good contrasts; and though Richard, the bad son and headstrong prize-fighter, is not a hero much to our taste,—still there is a sort of nursery-tale look about him, and he must have been a brave man who in such ages could get the distinctive surname of "the lion-heart."

The Piper. Painted by F. Goodall, A.R.A.; engraved by C. Goodall. (London Art-Union.) THIS is a rather too delicate engraving of a good picture, and the piper is somewhat dwarfish. The sly, admiring child we never tire of, and the piper's face, feeling for the keys on his pipes is an epitome of the sentiment of blindness. The Highland home is a pleasant one, and the mirth great, the domestic love palpable.

Bolton Abbey. Painted by Sir E. Landseer; engraved by W. T. Davy. (Boys.)

THIS is the second time this popular work of Sir Edwin has been engraved. People never tire of the deer, stately even in death, with the red line across its side, the herons slung at the man's back, and the soft, puffy wild swan's breast,—of the fish, and all the wealth of the monkish epures. The present plate is smaller than that of Cousens, impressions of which are now scarce and dear. The proofs have had Sir Edwin's superintendence and approval, and the line and etching and stipple work has been four years in progress.

Her Majesty opening the Great Exhibition. Painted by W. C. Selous; engraved by L. Bellini. (Boys.)

THIS plate contains the portraits of one hundred leading personages of the age, leading either in money or talent. Here are great artists, and decorators, and architects, and surveyors, great organizers and governors,—besides Turks and Chinamen, Swiss and Spaniards,—not all so like as they might be, but pretty well for this sort of show picture. The great building where, on one occasion, 93,000 people congregated, deserved some Art-commemoration, and it has got it, such as it is. One cannot make much of a mob of heads, all looking so much alike, and cast in the same mould by the painter's mind. The moment chosen is that of the opening, the exciting climax when under the sprouting tree the trumpets sounded and the cannon blurted forth the news in a blustering defiance, and the organs broke out into 'God save the Queen!' Unavoidable defects attend a picture, and therefore an engraving, of this sort.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—To preserve entire and rescue from dispersion into private hands, a few Manchester gentlemen have become the purchasers of the Soulaiges Collection, so recently and so openly rejected by the Government. The conditions of the purchase and a statement of a few facts connected with the transaction will, at the present moment, have considerable interest. The gentlemen who now hold the Soulaiges Collection are Mr. T. Fairbairn, Mr. Watts (the Mayor of Manchester), Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Stern, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Edmund Potter, and Mr. Heron, the town clerk. They will be recognized at once as the Executive Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition. No sooner was the decision of the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced, than the determination was made and acted on:—a further evidence, in fact, of the same earnest promptitude which led to the subscription of 80,000*l.* within a few days as a guarantee fund for the Exhibition building. They have purchased the Collection for 13,500*l.*, and the present owners hold themselves as trustees. In pursuance of the terms of the agreement, the trustees bind themselves to sell the collection publicly within one month of the closing of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, so as to afford Manchester the opportunity of a permanent museum either containing the whole or a part of

what M. Soulaiges himself had formed. An opportunity will also be afforded by the Government for an interchange of some portions for objects of equivalent value in the Kensington Collection. Should this course not be adopted, it will be open to make an offer of the whole collection before December 1, 1857, to the President of the Privy Council, at the price of 13,500*l.*, with 5 per cent. interest from the date of the agreement. Or, before January 1, 1858, each object is to be valued within the sum above stated, and the Government to have the power of selecting and purchasing, alternately with a representative of the trustees, every object according to the sums of the previously fixed valuation. Lastly, the Collection may be sold by public auction, the loss to be borne by the trustees,—but any surplus beyond the cost and incidental expenses will be at the disposal of the original subscribers to the guarantee fund.

Another vacancy has occurred in the ranks of the Forty. Mr. Cook, long unknown to the world of Art, though well remembered for his dinners and his wine, has passed away,—carrying with him to the grave the reputation of being the only Royal Academician who never exhibited a picture after his election. His removal will strengthen the hands of those who resist the creation of a class of Honorary Academicians.

Mr. Weld, the brother-in-law of Mr. Tennyson, writes:—"In your remarks on Mr. Woolner's admirable bust of the Poet-Laureate, while you accord very high and deserved praise to the artist for having produced a noble work, the fact is omitted that the bust is an admirable likeness of the poet. This statement, which is due to the sculptor, who has laboured many months on this work, will give the public greater interest in regarding what is certainly one of the very finest modern busts in existence."

Mr. G. E. Tuson has just completed a full-length portrait of General Williams, that deserves engraving. It is a commission from the City of London, and represents the defender of Kars, trapped with orders and stars, leaning on the magnificent sword presented to him by the City. The picture is firmly painted and the likeness excellent.

Messrs. Dickinson, of Bond Street, have opened an Exhibition of photographs and portraits of eminent men in the world of literature, politics and fashion. Colonels and captains bloom in scarlet on the walls. There are Blair-Atol sketches interesting to all Scotchmen and heather lovers,—reminiscences of Sebastopol for old Crimeans,—for the general lounge and Bond-Street *flâneur* there are vigorous likenesses of generals and admirals—competent and incompetent. The miniatures are photographs coloured from life, and the life sizes are taken also from photographs.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRD AND LAST SOIRÉE.—TUESDAY, March 31. Willis's Rooms.—Quartet by Mozart and Mendelssohn; Trio, No. 2, by Silas. Solos on the Violoncello and Piano-forte. Glee sung by the Vocal Union, Messrs. Foster, Montem Smith, W. Blye, Cooper, and W. Winn. Instrumentalists: Ernst, Goffrie, Blagrove, Pianti, and Fauer. Family and Single Tickets, with Reserved Seats, to be had of Gramer & Co., Chappell & Olivier's, Bond Street.—For other particulars apply by letter to the Director, J. ELIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VOCAL MUSIC.

IN pursuance of the system of cheap publication Messrs. Cocks & Co., as No. 15 of their two-shilling *Handbooks for the Oratorios*, have put forth Rossini's 'Stabat,' arranged by Joseph Warren. We apprehend that Mr. Warren has had only the meekest possible part in this arrangement,—merely a note or two having been added by him to the accompaniments originally prepared by M. Labarre. The English words are a superfluity—not only in sense often contradictory to the music, but in accent so objectionable as to defy the best of singers. Let us instance the versions of 'Fac ut portam' (that admirable specimen of rhythmical variety), and 'Inflammas,' where the burst of the *soprano* voice on the opening minim, essential to the effect, is destroyed because the adapter could not, or would not, take trouble to find some ann-

logous word in his own language. The time and money uselessly spent on tasks like these, by which no one can profit, is vexatious. One word more: if English words there be, why should they not have been in imitation, if not positive translation, of the original? The objection which applies to Bach's 'Passions Musik,' or Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives'—namely, as calling on Mr. A. and Mr. B. to personate divine personages—has no force here. The proprietors of Exeter Hall, we know, in their resolution to let no breath of Papistry enter their precincts, compel the singers to say "Stabat Pater,"—but folly like theirs ought to be exception, not rule.

The most important among the single songs before us is *Venezia (Barcarole)*, by Pietro Beltrame. By Giacomo Meyerbeer. (Ewer & Co.)—A more characteristic specimen of manner was never put forth by author than this *Barcarole*, which is as elaborately finished as the most elaborate scene in its composer's operas; but, whereas the inspiration is there oftentimes so dramatic as to carry off any amount of elaboration (and hence M. Meyerbeer's triumph on the stage), here manner predominates over effect. The little managements, delicacies, and modulations used to dress out common phrases of melody are curious nevertheless. The song (to recall the well-known criticism of Falconnet, the French sculptor) is living,—whereas other songs, richer in idea and less tormented in modulation, are dead. It must be sung with the Italian words, not the English ones,—"*zefiro*" (the equivalent for which as regards accent would be "*remember*") is made musically untenable when represented by "*zephyrus play*." Again, in the second couplet, "*earthly brides*" do duty for "*pelago*." So universal is the English wakening in the ratter of music that attention to matters like these (when the composition is worth protecting) becomes a duty. That there is a means of presenting almost any foreign rhythm, the lyrics of Moore have shown us; but then Moore was a lyrist because he was a born musician.

The Calm of Night, by Francesco Berger (Ewer & Co.), is a duet for two sopranos, the music to which has been distributed fantastically rather than intelligently,—not a little in imitation of M. Meyerbeer. For twenty-one bars (after a short prelude, suggestive of wind instruments,) have the voices to go alone,—no easy task for amateur singers; after that, the breaking out of a pompous *arpeggiato* accompaniment to the second phrase, recalls Herr Berger's model; and still more the resumption of the first passages a *due*, supported by a florid *tremolando*,—there being nothing in the words calling for such a condiment. When will composers learn that a stage-scene, where passion is to be helped and stimulated to the utmost, and a quiet chamber idyl, belong to opposite sections of the world of Art; and that the one fails inasmuch as it resembles the other!—Signor Randegger has followed the fashion of writing vocal waltzes to be sung, in his *Guarda, o Cara, a bravoura* composed for Madame Rüdersdorff, (Ewer & Co.) This is showy and clever, but not so good as other movements of its class,—the first and best of which was MM. Benedict and De Beriot's Rondo written for Malibran.—A vocal piece as distinct from the one last mentioned as Macedon from Monmouth, is *Cambria, canone a tre voci, with accompaniment of the Pianoforte, Harp, Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, ad lib. &c.*, composed by the late Dr. T. A. Walmisley, (Ewer & Co.), may have its interest for a company of singers and players, but can hardly exercise much charm over those who listen to it,—the cantilena of the canon being neither pure nor simple.—*The Russian Position's Song*, and *Good bye*, (Cramer & Co.), are two of Mr. G. Macfarren's latest songs.—*The last look you gave me*, (same Publishers), by Frank Mori, is a trifle more elaborate.—*Love makes the Home*, by Mr. T. G. Reed, (same Publishers), is the song, *colla campanella*, which closes Miss P. Horton's new act, 'Our Ward's Governess.'—*Hail the mighty Warriors brave*, written and composed by Mr. Mackenzie Wilson, (Cocks & Co.), is in the vein of Boadicea,—a stout ditty in triumph over the fall of Sevastopol.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—At Monday's Amateur Concert was performed (and well performed) a Symphony by Mr. Perry, which, we are told, was played, some years ago, at one of the Concerts of the *British Musicians*, and which merits a performance, especially by any orchestra to whom difficulty must be an object. Without any marking originality, it is agreeable, nicely put together, and not too long. The *pianoforte Concerto* was M. Benedict's *Concertino*, played by Mr. S. Waley. There was good part-singing, too, by Mr. H. Leslie's choir.—The *Royal Academy of Music* seems to be taking to improved courses,—at all events, the concerts of its pupils are more wisely administered than was the case when they took a more public and pretending form, yet, after all, were not to be carried on save by the assistance of artists who were no longer pupils. The programme of this week's Concert consisted of Mendelssohn's 'Lauda Sion,' Beethoven's Choral *Pantasia*, selections from the 'Stabat Maters' of Haydn and Signor Rossini, and from 'Eli.'

There has been a fair amount of interesting chamber-music this week. On Monday evening, one of *Herrn Pauer* and *Deichmann's* Concerts at Camberwell, at which Schubert's elegant *Trio* in *B* flat was performed, and the singer was Mdlle. Sophie Roeckel—yet another member of the well-known German musical family.—In London, on the same evening, Mr. W. Macfarren began his series of *Soirées*, introducing, among other music, a *Sonata* for piano with violin.—Wednesday was anything but a Lenten evening, so far as the pianoforte was concerned; for then Miss *Arabella Goddard* began a new series of chamber concerts,—the *Réunion des Arts* gave its second *Soirée*, with Herr Derffel as pianist,—and Herr Pauer's first performance took place. The progress made by the last-named excellent professor is great,—his remarkable physical force being now balanced by a delicacy which he formerly commanded in less perfection. His execution, too, is unimpeachable. His reading is always manly, intelligent, and clear of affectation. Among other music (including his own Quintett with wind instruments), Herr Pauer introduced a graceful and fascinating *solo Pastorale*. This *soirée* was further made interesting by six German *Lieder*, sung to perfection by Madame Pauer. This lady has long been known in our musical circles as an amateur of the highest class, with an even *mezzo-soprano* voice, sufficient in power for any chamber concert, and more sympathetic (to translate the Italian term) than any German voice of its quality we recollect. Madame Pauer's delivery of her songs leaves nothing to be wished as regards purity and grace; nor is it really the less warm because she spares us the spasms and the screams which more strenuous gentlewomen, less refined in vocal skill than herself, fancy it hearty and dramatic to throw into the music of the German *lied*-writers. We have heard nothing of its class at once so satisfactory and so charming.

HAYMARKET.—'A Life's Trial' is the name of a new piece by Mr. Bayle Bernard, condemned on Thursday week. It is an ambitious drama, in four acts. After dealing somewhat successfully with a variety of incidents, supposed to extend over ten years, it suddenly broke down in the last scene, which terminated abruptly, to the great dissatisfaction of the audience. Anything, indeed, more extraneous to the general interest and probability of the preceding action is scarcely conceivable. Tacked on to the original plot, from some foreign source, erroneously apprehended, and incompletely conducted, the catastrophe was as wanting in harmony as in effect. The result appeared as if the stroke of some Nemesis, who, to secure the ruin of the dramatist, had first caused him to lose his wits. These in the three prior acts had been abundant enough in the invention and manipulation of all manner of odd expedients, many of them, though not all, tacked together with the usual skill displayed by the author in stage-carpentry; but here, at the fall of the curtain, they foresook the veteran playwright at once. The action extends over ten years; the purpose of the

writer being to show the ups and downs, and the changes of fortune, character, and conduct in the same individuals that occur in the course of years. The scene opens at Tenby, in South Wales, at the period of 1825. When a panic ruins the Carmarthen bank; and there and then we have a group of persons, brought together fortuitously, who, by similar accidents subsequently, are found in the like relations in all the remaining acts. There are—a lady, Miss *Caroline Rochdale* (Miss Reynolds), the daughter of the banker, and Mr. *Wyndham* (Mr. Farren), her lover, and Mr. *Hawkworth* (Mr. Howe) his rival, and *Capt. Tatters* (Mr. Compton), and a Mr. *Montague Spicer*, (Mr. Buckstone), and Mr. *Hookham*, a librarian (Mr. Rogers), and several other eccentric persons who take the first step in a series of events at that place and time. Mr. Hawkworth gets Mr. Wyndham out of the way, and marries the lady, and after three years finds that mutual love has not sanctified the union. Hence discontent, extravagance, gambling, and ruin. Then Mr. Wyndham returns with a fortune, and Hawkworth is supposed to be dead, but he proves to be living, and lurks about to escape the consequences of a forgery, but visits his poor wife at intervals, and extorts money from her. Moreover, he lays a plan to ruin Wyndham at a gambling-house, and succeeds; but the officers of justice are on his heels, and he takes poison. This is the tragic portion of the play,—but it has also a comic side. *Capt. Tatters* is an adventurer, who passes through many states, one of them being Mr. Bernard's favourite character of a showman, and ends in becoming a teacher of calisthenics. With his fortunes Mr. Montague Spicer's are slightly connected. This gentleman is a grocer, with a soul above sugar-plums, who passes himself off for a chevalier, parades the parks, and loses his fortune in dreaming of the world of fashion, and from an affected fop sinks at last to the condition of a porter in an inn-yard. Ultimately, he becomes convinced of his folly, and takes again to business. The fault of a piece like this necessarily lies in the improbability of its individual atoms continually turning up in the same connexion, and the inconvenience that exists in every act beginning with explanations in regard to the interval passed since the close of the preceding. The links were not always satisfactorily supplied, either; and the effects depended on were minute incidents, clever enough in their way, but scarcely interesting as the points of a well-constructed story. Much of the development was therefore tedious. Dependence apparently had been placed on the *mise en scène*, and the presentation of several London localities, which were admirably painted and arranged. The stage-appliances, however, were insufficient to save a drama so miscellaneous in its details, and so imperfect in its construction, from summary condemnation.

LYCEUM.—On Friday week Mr. Dillon performed the character of *Hamlet* for the first time in London. The tragedy has been placed on the stage with care, and new effects in the ghost-scenes are contrived. During the chamber colloquy between the indignant prince and his guilty mother, the spirit of his father occupies one of the pictures in the tapestry, which is transparent, and passes along the back of the whole scene until he reaches the portal, so that it is not necessary for him to appear on the stage at all. The supernatural effect is, of course, much aided by this. Mr. Dillon's assumption of the character is equally graceful and tender, and his scene with Ophelia was full of pathos. To Horatio, also, his friendship was strongly marked. Altogether, this performance will go far to corroborate the reputation which the actor has so rapidly acquired.

STANDARD.—An event of great importance to the future development of the drama at the East End took place on Saturday. Mr. Phelps appeared as a "star" at this theatre, in the part of *Melantius*, in the play of 'The Bridal.' He was assisted by Mr. Robinson, who played *Aminator*, and by Miss Atkinson, who appeared as *Evadne*. The audience was very numerous, and the enterprise at present evinces promise.

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SADLER'S WELLS.—A young lady of the name of Rosina Pennell has engaged this theatre for a fortnight. On Monday, she made her *début* as *Constance*, in 'The Love Chase,' and *Polly* in 'The Beggars' Opera.' She is evidently in her novitiate, but not without merit.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Mr. Lumley has issued his prospectus for the season at *Her Majesty's Theatre*, which is to commence on Easter Tuesday, and to run for thirty nights. Though the leading engagements for what is called "Dramatic Opera" have been already mentioned in the *Athenæum*, we may as well run through the list again. Mdlle. Piccolomini and Madame Alboni will return; Mdlle. Wagner (we are happy to see) *not*. The ladies new to England will be Mdlles. Spezia and Orlolani, with some subordinate gentlewomen. Signori Belletti, Benaventano, and Rossi are re-engaged. The principal new gentlemen will be Signori Giuglini, Botardi, Corsi, and Violetti. These are vouched for as "aspirants of the highest order."—The season will commence with 'La Favorita,' in which Mdlle. Spezia and Signori Giuglini and Violetti will appear. No novelty in the way of repertory is announced,—but we have the annual promise of 'Don Giovanni,' which is to be performed with "perfection of ensemble and details." &c. This promise implies a company of singers capable of singing the music of Mozart. Should it be kept, the lovers of classical music will have good cause to rejoice. All that we know, however, of the state of modern vocal accomplishment in Italy is calculated to limit expectation, especially among those who remember that the best of singers, if unfamiliar with Mozart's music, have been too apt to produce no effect in it. Signor Bonetti is to conduct the orchestra this season, as last. Mr. Lumley's engagements for the *balliet*, headed by the names of Mdlles. Pocchini, Marie Taglioni, and Rosati, are numerous.

The Surrey Concert Hall is to be made lively during Passion Week by a repetition of Mr. Thackeray's entertainment, 'The Four Georges.'—For Drury Lane a nightly vocal and instrumental concert is instituted, in which the best players and singers collected by Mr. Mellon will endeavour to keep the public mind in a due state of sobriety. Yet 'Richard the Second' must needs be stopped in its run, not to speak of other theatrical proceedings calling themselves comedies which, in point of mirth, are so much lead as compared with the feathered wit and wisdom of the lecturer,—not half so vivacious as the concert overtures and vocal waltzes and polkas to be expected under the skilled presidency of our clever English conductor. How long is English good sense to be brought into question by permissions and prohibitions as nonsensical as these?

Opera in English is about to sit down for a season at the Surrey Theatre after Easter, the company being headed by Mrs. Escott, and under the musical direction of Mr. Tully. Another entertainment of the kind, which from its temporary nature must inevitably be unsatisfactory, may possibly be looked for at Sadler's Wells. Meanwhile, we suppose Drury Lane, closed to Italian opera by the perversity of the renters, and whose own tenants are for awhile scattered not to be reunited, must be re-opened, we suppose, with some entertainment or other, and it will not surprise us if this, also, be musical.—While noting theatrical changes, it may be as well to give publicity to the fact that the coming demolition of the ruins of old Covent Garden is now advertised on the walls of that theatre.

The new mode of type-printing of music, invented and patented by Herr Scheurmann, the enterprising foreign publisher, which we have examined in some detail, may, we think, be announced as an invention of importance, without exaggeration or the chance of disappointing reasonable expectation. Without entering into minute particulars, we may mention that composition and correction are rendered easier than in any other former process of the kind,—and that after composition and correction have "done their most,"

the new electric or galvanoplastic discovery enables the patentee to produce a plate superior in neatness, elegance, and legibility to any printed music in being, which may end, it is possible, in equalling the finest engraving. When the impression is considerable, such as must be claimed by any standard work or new oratorio, we are assured that the saving will amount to one-fourth. With time will come improvements, and with these, possibly, increased cheapness in production. Meanwhile, the matter is well worth looking into by all, whether professors or purchasers, who take interest in stereotyped music.

The new opera by *Il Maestro Verdi*, 'Simone Boccanegra,' which was produced at Venice about ten days ago, is described as having won only a doubtful success. It reads like a page from 'The Dodd Family Abroad' rather than an extract from a newspaper to perceive that these important tidings came by telegraph. Parties, however, whether they have bets on the match or have staked merely expectation in the affair, may be reminded, to their consolation, that 'La Traviata' also was a failure on its first night,—though now, so delightful is thought its insipid music, and so tragically interesting the coughs of the naughty heroine, that the work seems to be installed as one of the most popular of its composer's operas.—Since the above was written the news has arrived that on the "second night" of 'Simone Boccanegra' opera and composer were upborne to the seventh heaven of popularity.

Among the Opera gossip of the week may be mentioned a new opera for a new theatre at Reggio, written by Signor Peri, with regard to whose career we have some curiosity, believing him capable of producing a better Italian work than nine-tenths of his contemporaries.—Another new opera-house has been not long since inaugurated at Philadelphia, U.S., which the Transatlantic journals describe as on the largest scale. The performances were Italian,—the *prima donna* was Signora Gazzaniga-Malasina,—the lady, we fancy, who has been described to us as having been the best singer of Signor Verdi's music in Italy.

In Paris such life as the season manifests can hardly be said to be found in any of the four opera-houses, except it be the *Théâtre Lyrique*,—the success of which is another blow to those who talk of situation, *prestige*, patronage, as indispensable to the maintenance of public amusements of a high class. Were a *Reine Topaze* as exquisite in her art as Madame Miolan-Carvalho to hold her court in Wapping, all London would troop thither to hear her.—Meanwhile, it is amusing to see the Parisian publishers going to law about the right of printing the music of Weber's 'Oberon.'—M. Fétis writes in serious commendation of a pianoforte *Trio* by Herr Rosenhain, Op. 50. Another work on the same scale is mentioned with praise in the same number of the *Gazette Musicale*, by Herr von Bronsart, one of Dr. Liszt's pupils, who is now in Paris.

During Madame Ristori's coming visit to Paris she is announced as intending to appear in four new parts,—in 'Camma,' by Montanelli,—in Alfieri's 'Ottavia,'—as Shakspeare's *Lady Macbeth*,—and as the heroine of Marivaux, 'Les Fausses Confidences.'

MISCELLANEA

Chinese Aphorisms.—You may, perhaps, think the following curious aphorisms worth inserting, as throwing some light on the controverted question of Chinese civilization. They are extracted from a book, called 'The Book of the Way and the Truth,' by Lao-tseu, a philosopher who lived 600 years before Christ. It is translated by M. Stanislas Julien, Professor of the Chinese Language at Paris. The morality taught in these maxims, and the tone of moral sentiment which pervades the book, are so entirely in harmony with Christian ethics, that it is impossible to condemn the one system without condemning the other. The virtues inculcated are not those which found most favour with the heathen world, whether of Greece and Rome, or of Scandinavia. Humility; forbearance, self-govern-

ment, self-distrust, self-knowledge, moderation of all the desires, discretion, humanity,—these are the virtues specially commended to us by the Gospel, and these, as we see, are the virtues insisted upon by 'The Book of the Way and the Truth.' It will, no doubt, be said, that the existence of such a book among a people proves nothing as to its influence over their conduct, and that the Chinese are not the less barbarian because such truths as these were told to their fathers above two thousand years ago. We must all readily admit the justice of the reply; and if anything were wanted to convince us of it, we need only look around us, and see the degree of conformity existing between the conduct and sentiments of the nations of Christendom, and that Book which they profess to receive, not only as containing the wisdom of a sage, but the imperative commands of a Divine Teacher. As yet, we are far from having reached even the moral height of the Chinese philosopher; and while waiting for the diffusion of his morality among his own countrymen, we may as well examine whether we have nothing to learn from him; and whether the vices of ambition, vanity, presumption, arrogance, covetousness, and inhumanity, which he denounces, have entirely disappeared from among us.—

Aphorisms.

Men of superior virtue are ignorant of their virtue. Men of inferior virtue do not forget their virtue.—Men of superior virtue practise it without thinking of it. Men of inferior virtue practise it with intention.

I possess three precious things; I hold and preserve them as a treasure:—the first is called affection (love of mankind); the second, economy; the third, humility. I have affection, therefore I can be courageous. I have economy, therefore I can expend largely. I dare not be the first, and therefore I may become (I am fitted to become) the chief of all men. But now, men leave affection and abandon themselves to courage; they leave economy to give themselves up to profusion; they leave the lowest place to seek the highest. These things lead to death.

When heaven desires to save a man, it gives him affection to protect him.

Great passions necessarily expose their possessor to great sacrifices. He who knows how to suffice to himself is safe from dishonour. He who knows when to stop, never stumbles or falls.

There is no greater misfortune than not to be able to suffice to oneself.

There is no greater calamity than the desire of acquiring. The sage relishes what is without effort. He avenges the injuries he receives by benefits. He begins by easy things when he meditates difficult things; by small things when he meditates great.

The saint seeks not to do great things; for that reason he can accomplish great things. He who thinks many things easy is sure to encounter numerous difficulties. Hence it happens that the saint who esteems everything difficult, encounters no difficulty to the end of his life. A tree of large circumference sprang from a root as delicate as a hair; a tower of nine stories arose out of a handful of earth; a journey of a thousand *lis* began by a step.

Be attentive to the end as well as to the beginning, and then you will not fail.

To know, and to think that we know not, is the highest pitch of wisdom. Not to know, and to think that we know, is the common malady of men. If you are afflicted at this malady you will not be infected with it.

The saint clothes himself in coarse raiment and hides precious gems in his breast.

Beware of thinking your dwelling too small for you; beware of becoming disgusted with your lot.

The net of heaven is immense; its meshes are wide, and yet nobody escapes.

The sage fears glory as much as ignominy. Glory is something low. When a man has it he is filled with fear; when he has lost it, he is filled with fear.

You may intrust the government of the empire to the man who fears to undertake to govern the empire.

The most excellent arms are instruments of misfortune; they are not the instruments of the sage. He uses them only when he cannot dispense with them, and places above all things calm and repose.

If he triumphs he does not rejoice. To rejoice at victory is to love to kill men. He who has killed a multitude of men ought to lament over them with tears and sobs.

Yours, &c., S.

Snakes at the Breast.—In No. 1528 of the *Athenæum*, page 175, there is an account of a lady in Louisiana who was nightly subjected to the visit of a large snake, and that she found her breasts had been drained of their milk by the reptile. This appears to the Reviewer to be an incredible story, and he goes on to say that the structure of the serpent's mouth would prevent the possibility of such a feat were the creature so inclined. I have been for many years in the interior of South America, thousands of miles away from Louisiana, and amongst a people who scarcely ever heard of the existence even of the United States. Now with

these people I found the belief to be universal that snakes are addicted to this extraordinary method of stealing. The houses there are generally "tumble down" affairs, the walls and floors being full of holes and crevices, and through these the snakes easily make their way; and one of the things that nursing mothers are constantly afraid of, is the entry of these reptiles during the night to suck at their breasts. I have conversed with a very intelligent woman who declares she was served in this manner for a length of time by a large snake, who regularly every night entered her bed and so drained her of her milk (she being all this time unconscious) that her child began to pine for want of its proper nourishment. The fact it is pretended was discovered by her friends suspecting the cause, and laying wait for the unwelcome visitor, who, it is still further pretended, was caught in the attempt and immolated. These people moreover declare that snakes are so fond of milk that they constantly go into the pastures and suck the cows. Whether it be possible or not for the snake to perform the operation I do not know, but that he can at all events suck eggs as well as the grandmother of the vulgar adage could do it, no one will deny who pretends to know anything of his habits. It is at all events very curious that the belief in the snake's milking propensities should be so widely spread.

VERDADE.
London, March 23.

The Riches of Japan.—A Correspondent says:—"They have, amongst others, a particular invention for melting iron without the using of any fire, casting it into a *tun*, done about on the inside with about half-a-foot of earth, where they keep it with continual blowing, and take it out by ladles full, to give it what form they please, much better and more artificially than the inhabitants of Liège are able to do. So that it may be said, Japan may live without its neighbours, as being well furnished with all things requisite to life."—*Manchester Travels*, 1639, rendered into English by John Davies, Lib. ii., page 200, London, printed for Thos. Dring and J. Starkey, at, &c., MDCLXII.

Pulpit Pronunciation.—Why is it, that so many of our curates in the reading-desks of our various churches, so far depart from good pronunciation, as to continually *opress* us with the *oppression* of the *oppressor*, and upon almost every *o'casion* that may *o'cur*, seem to be *po'essed* with a spirit of incorrectness, that certainly produces an *o'fect*, but unquestionably a very bad one? Several other words could be mentioned as being often made subject to this mutilation, but these are perhaps the most frequently presented to the attention of the hearers. Now, most assuredly, if we are to continue to look up to "the senate, the pulpit, and the bar," as our standard of right and wrong in the matter of pronunciation, it behoves those who take up a position in either of these guiding influences to keep that standard pure, and not, at least, misguide the many who have to follow the lead of the few. Let aught of wrong in the system, of however long tenure, give place to the progression of intellect and knowledge, but let no partial stretch of over-refinement lead them into what *must* be considered as at once an affectation and an error; for the evil will not be cured to themselves, but will gradually, but surely, pass into common use, and thus, not only the standard of our own day become vitiated, but an unnecessary difficulty created for the next generation to overcome. The evil, such as it is, is decidedly a growing one; and, therefore, it is essential that attention should be directed to it without delay, for to all who love the fullness and freedom of our beautiful and expressive language, it cannot be a matter of indifference that its force and vigour should be thus idly frittered away.

S. B. H.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B.—H. J. B.—Decimus—W. B.—J. C. L. T.—C. D.—Lector—Verdade—W. W. W.—A.—Q.—C. M.—A. B. C.—J. H.—I. D.—K.—received.

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N.B. The amount of the Compensation is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents, £23,722.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE

AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Offices: 87, Castle-street, Liverpool; 30 & 31, Poultry, London; 61, King-street, Manchester; 125, Ingram-street, Glasgow.

1855.	BUSINESS.	1856.
£186,371	Fire Insurance Premiums	£229,379
98,539	Fire Insurance Losses	108,307
11,137	Life Insurance Premiums	15,771
63,969	Life Insurance Total Premiums	75,787
19,758	Received for Annuities	17,386
11,396	Paid to Annuitants	11,993

Persons whose FIRE POLICIES with this Company EXPIRE at LADY-DAY are reminded that Receipts for the renewal of the same will be found at the Head Offices in Liverpool and London, and in the hands of the Agents.

SWINTON ROULET, Secretary to the Company.
BENJ. HENDERSON, Resident Secretary, London.
March, 1857.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY entertains proposals of any description involving the Contingency of Human Life.

Henry Curry, Esq.
Fred. Doulton, Esq.
Rev. W. W. Ellis.
Ralph Etwell.

Premium to Assure 100*l.* payable at Death.

Age next Birthday.	Annually.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.
30	£3 1 0	£1 13	£0 10 11
40	2 14	8 1	0 14 4
50	4 17	9 19	1 14

The public are invited to examine for themselves the advantages gained for Assurers by the plan on which Policies are granted by this Office.

Familiar advantages are afforded to respectable and active parties who would undertake the Agency in places where no Agent has yet been appointed.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every other information may be obtained on application at the Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

(Signed) CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

25, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

Extracts from the Tenth Annual Report.

There were received during the year—

1,100 Proposals to Assure

And there were issued—

1,113 Policies, assuring

43 Proposals were declined, for

41 Ditto were under consideration, for

8 Immediate Annuities were granted, for

The Annual Income is now

The Claims arising from deaths during the year, including bonuses, amount to

The total amount paid to the widows or other representatives of members deceased since the commencement, is

The Accumulated Fund, after deducting the cash bonus paid on the last division of profits, amounts to

The appropriation of £1,000,000 profits, declared at the last division, has been completed during the year, as follows:—

Cash Bonus (7*½* per cent. on premiums paid)

Applied in reduction of premiums

Ditto in Reversionary Bonuses

£15,000 0 0

Progress of the Company from its commencement:—

	Policies Issued.	Amount.
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From Jan. 1847, to end of 1851	3,180	353,303
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From Jan. 1852, to end of 1854	9,307	679,351
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From Jan. 1855, to end of 1856	9,605	579,011
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10 Years. 9,012 1,811,665

6,985 Policies are now in force, assuring £1,419,563.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

CONCERTINAS, manufactured by the Inventors

and Patentees, Messrs. WHEATSTONE & CO., Patent Concertinas, 11, 16*a*, of superior make, six-sided, double-action, to play in five keys; ditto, 3*½* 12*a*, 6*a*, to play in all keys. The Patent Concert Concertina, unrivalled in tone, as made for Signor Regondi and the most eminent performers, price 13 guineas, are the best made, and keep better in tune than any others. Rosewood Concertinas, with 48 keys, full compass, double-action, 4*½* 4*a*.

50, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

ELKINGTON & Co. PATENTEES OF THE

ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1855.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

25, NEWBURY-STREET, and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

F. DENT, sole Successor to E. J. Dent in all

his patent rights and business at 61, Strand, and 24 and 30, Royal Exchange, and the Clock and Compass Factory at Somerset Wharf, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to Queen and Prince Albert, and Maker of the GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. Ladies' Gold Watches, Eight Guineas; Gentlemen's, Ten Guineas; strong Silver Lever Watches, Six Guineas. Church Clocks, with Compensation Pendulum, 8*½*—No connection with 33, Cockspur-street.

THE VERY BEST SPECTACLES to be had

of W. LADD, Optician, 31, Chancery-lane. Best Blue Steel Spectacles, with Glasses, 12*a*; with Pebbles, 3*a*. Best Gold 3*a*; Pebbles, 4*a*. Second Quality much cheaper. Eye-glasses, Opera-glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. Compound Achromatic Microscopes, from Four Guineas.

J. W. BENSON'S WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, Established 1740.—J. W. Benson, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description, construction, and pattern, invites attention to his magnificent and unprecedented display of Watches, which is admitted to be the largest and best selected Stock in London. It consists of Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Detached Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Movements, Jewelled, &c., with all the latest improvements, mounted in superbly-finished engraved and chased Gold and Silver Cases. The designs engraved upon many of the cases are by eminent artists, and can only be obtained at this Manufactory. If the important requisites, superiority of finish, combined with accuracy of movement, elegance, durability, and reasonableness of price, are wished for, the intending purchaser should visit this Manufactory, or send for the ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, published by J. W. BENSON (and sent free on application), which contains sketches, prices, and directions as to what Watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it. Several hundred letters have been received from persons who have bought Watches at this Manufactory, bearing testimony to the correct performances of the same.

From the Morning Post, Oct. 30, 1856—"Exhibits exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure." From the Morning Chronicle, Oct. 30—"Excellence of design and perfection in workmanship." From the Morning Advertiser, Nov. 1—"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none." From the Morning Herald, Nov. 9—"The high standing of Mr. Benson as a London manufacturer must secure for him a large amount of public patronage." From the Globe, Nov. 3—"All that can be desired, in finish, taste, and design."

GOLD WATCHES, Horizontal Movements, Jewelled, &c. accurate time-keepers, 12*a*, 15*a*, 18*a*, 21*a*, 24*a*, 27*a*, 30*a*, 33*a*, 36*a*, 39*a*, 42*a*, 45*a*, 48*a*, 51*a*, 54*a*, 57*a*, 60*a*, 63*a*, 66*a*, 69*a*, 72*a*, 75*a*, 78*a*, 81*a*, 84*a*, 87*a*, 90*a*, 93*a*, 96*a*, 99*a*, 102*a*, 105*a*, 108*a*, 111*a*, 114*a*, 117*a*, 120*a*, 123*a*, 126*a*, 129*a*, 132*a*, 135*a*, 138*a*, 141*a*, 144*a*, 147*a*, 150*a*, 153*a*, 156*a*, 159*a*, 162*a*, 165*a*, 168*a*, 171*a*, 174*a*, 177*a*, 180*a*, 183*a*, 186*a*, 189*a*, 192*a*, 195*a*, 198*a*, 201*a*, 204*a*, 207*a*, 210*a*, 213*a*, 216*a*, 219*a*, 222*a*, 225*a*, 228*a*, 231*a*, 234*a*, 237*a*, 240*a*, 243*a*, 246*a*, 249*a*, 252*a*, 255*a*, 258*a*, 261*a*, 264*a*, 267*a*, 270*a*, 273*a*, 276*a*, 279*a*, 282*a*, 285*a*, 288*a*, 291*a*, 294*a*, 297*a*, 300*a*, 303*a*, 306*a*, 309*a*, 312*a*, 315*a*, 318*a*, 321*a*, 324*a*, 327*a*, 330*a*, 333*a*, 336*a*, 339*a*, 342*a*, 345*a*, 348*a*, 351*a*, 354*a*, 357*a*, 360*a*, 363*a*, 366*a*, 369*a*, 372*a*, 375*a*, 378*a*, 381*a*, 384*a*, 387*a*, 390*a*, 393*a*, 396*a*, 399*a*, 402*a*, 405*a*, 408*a*, 411*a*, 414*a*, 417*a*, 420*a*, 423*a*, 426*a*, 429*a*, 432*a*, 435*a*, 438*a*, 441*a*, 444*a*, 447*a*, 450*a*, 453*a*, 456*a*, 459*a*, 462*a*, 465*a*, 468*a*, 471*a*, 474*a*, 477*a*, 480*a*, 483*a*, 486*a*, 489*a*, 492*a*, 495*a*, 498*a*, 501*a*, 504*a*, 507*a*, 510*a*, 513*a*, 516*a*, 519*a*, 522*a*, 525*a*, 528*a*, 531*a*, 534*a*, 537*a*, 540*a*, 543*a*, 546*a*, 549*a*, 552*a*, 555*a*, 558*a*, 561*a*, 564*a*, 567*a*, 570*a*, 573*a*, 576*a*, 579*a*, 582*a*, 585*a*, 588*a*, 591*a*, 594*a*, 597*a*, 600*a*, 603*a*, 606*a*, 609*a*, 612*a*, 615*a*, 618*a*, 621*a*, 624*a*, 627*a*, 630*a*, 633*a*, 636*a*, 639*a*, 642*a*, 645*a*, 648*a*, 651*a*, 654*a*, 657*a*, 660*a*, 663*a*, 666*a*, 669*a*, 672*a*, 675*a*, 678*a*, 681*a*, 684*a*, 687*a*, 690*a*, 693*a*, 696*a*, 699*a*, 702*a*, 705*a*, 708*a*, 711*a*, 714*a*, 717*a*, 720*a*, 723*a*, 726*a*, 729*a*, 732*a*, 735*a*, 738*a*, 741*a*, 744*a*, 747*a*, 750*a*, 753*a*, 756*a*, 759*a*, 762*a*, 765*a*, 768*a*, 771*a*, 774*a*, 777*a*, 780*a*, 783*a*, 786*a*, 789*a*, 792*a*, 795*a*, 798*a*, 801*a*, 804*a*, 807*a*, 810*a*, 813*a*, 816*a*, 819*a*, 822*a*, 825*a*, 828*a*, 831*a*, 834*a*, 837*a*, 840*a*, 843*a*, 846*a*, 849*a*, 852*a*, 855*a*, 858*a*, 861*a*, 864*a*, 867*a*, 870*a*, 873*a*, 876*a*, 879*a*, 882*a*, 885*a*, 888*a*, 891*a*, 894*a*, 897*a*, 900*a*, 903*a*, 906*a*, 909*a*, 912*a*, 915*a*, 918*a*, 921*a*, 924*a*, 927*a*, 930*a*, 933*a*, 936*a*, 939*a*, 942*a*, 945*a*, 948*a*, 951*a*, 954*a*, 957*a*, 960*a*, 963*a*, 966*a*, 969*a*, 972*a*, 975*a*, 978*a*, 981*a*, 984*a*, 987*a*, 990*a*, 993*a*, 996*a*, 999*a*, 1002*a*, 1005*a*, 1008*a*, 1011*a*, 1014*a*, 1017*a*, 1020*a*, 1023*a*, 1026*a*, 1029*a*, 1032*a*, 1035*a*, 1038*a*, 1041*a*, 1044*a*, 1047*a*, 1050*a*, 1053*a*, 1056*a*, 1059*a*, 1062*a*, 1065*a*, 1068*a*, 1071*a*, 1074*a*, 1077*a*, 1080*a*, 1083*a*, 1086*a*, 1089*a*, 1092*a*, 1095*a*, 1098*a*, 1101*a*, 1104*a*, 1107*a*, 1110*a*, 1113*a*, 1116*a*, 1119*a*, 1122*a*, 1125*a*, 1128*a*, 1131*a*, 1134*a*, 1137*a*, 1140*a*, 1143*a*, 1146*a*, 1149*a*, 1152*a*, 1155*a*, 1158*a*, 1161*a*, 1164*a*, 1167*a*, 1170*a*, 1173*a*, 1176*a*, 1179*a*, 1182*a*, 1185*a*, 1188*a*, 1191*a*, 1194*a*, 1197*a*, 1200*a*, 1203*a*, 1206*a*, 1209*a*, 1212*a*, 1215*a*, 1218*a*, 1221*a*, 1224*a*, 1227*a*, 1230*a*, 1233*a*, 1236*a*, 1239*a*, 1242*a*, 1245*a*, 1248*a*, 1251*a*, 1254*a*, 1257*a*, 1260*a*, 1263*a*, 1266*a*, 1269*a*, 1272*a*, 1275*a*, 1278*a*, 1281*a*, 1284*a*, 1287*a*, 1290*a*, 1293*a*, 1296*a*, 1299*a*, 1302*a*, 1305*a*, 1308*a*, 1311*a*, 1314*a*, 1317*a*, 1320*a*, 1323*a*, 1326*a*, 1329*a*, 1332*a*, 1335*a*, 1338*a*, 1341*a*, 1344*a*, 1347*a*, 1350*a*, 1353*a*, 1356*a*, 1359*a*, 1362*a*, 1365*a*, 1368*a*, 1371*a*, 1374*a*, 1377*a*, 1380*a*, 1383*a*, 1386*a*, 1389*a*, 1392*a*, 1395*a*, 1398*a*, 1401*a*, 1404*a*, 1407*a*, 1410*a*, 1413*a*, 1416*a*, 1419*a*, 1422*a*, 1425*a*, 1428*a*, 1431*a*, 1434*a*, 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1770*a*, 1773*a*, 1776*a*, 1779*a*, 1782*a*, 1785*a*, 1788*a*, 1791*a*, 1794*a*, 1797*a*, 1800*a*, 1803*a*, 1806*a*, 1809*a*, 1812*a*, 1815*a*, 1818*a*, 1821*a*, 1824*a*, 1827*a*, 1830*a*, 1833*a*, 1836*a*, 1839*a*, 1842*a*, 1845*a*, 1848*a*, 1851*a*, 1854*a*, 1857*a*, 1860*a*, 1863*a*, 1866*a*, 1869*a*, 1872*a*, 1875*a*, 1878*a*, 1881*a*, 1884*a*, 1887*a*, 1890*a*, 1893*a*, 1896*a*, 1899*a*, 1902*a*, 1905*a*, 1908*a*, 1911*a*, 1914*a*, 1917*a*, 1920*a*, 1923*a*, 1926*a*, 1929*a*, 1932*a*, 1935*a*, 1938*a*, 1941*a*, 1944*a*, 1947*a*, 1950*a*, 1953*a*, 1956*a*, 1959*a*, 1962*a*, 1965*a*, 1968*a*, 1971*a*, 1974*a*, 1977*a*, 1980*a*, 1983*a*, 1986*a*, 1989*a*, 1992*a*, 1995*a*, 1998*a*, 2001*a*, 2004*a*, 2007*a*, 2010*a*, 2013*a*, 2016*a*, 2019*a*, 2022*a*, 2025*a*, 2028*a*, 2031*a*, 2034*a*, 2037*a*, 2040*a*, 2043*a*, 2046*a*, 2049*a*, 2052*a*, 2055*a*, 2058*a*, 2061*a*, 2064*a*, 2067*a*, 2070*a*, 2073*a*, 2076*a*, 2079*a*, 2082*a*, 2085*a*, 2088*a*, 2091*a*, 2094*a*, 2097*a*, 2100*a*, 2103*a*, 2106*a*, 2109*a*, 2112*a*, 2115*a*, 2118*a*, 2121*a*, 2124*a*, 2127*a*, 2130*a*, 2133*a*, 2136*a*, 2139*a*, 2142*a*, 2145*a*, 2148*a*, 2151*a*, 2154*a*, 2157*a*, 2160*a*, 2163*a*, 2166*a*, 2169*a*, 2172*a*, 2175*a*, 2178*a*, 2181*a*, 2184*a*, 2187*a*, 2190*a*, 2193*a*, 2196*a*, 2199*a*, 2202*a*, 2205*a*, 2208*a*, 2211*a*, 2214*a*, 2217*a*, 2220*a*, 2223*a*, 2226*a*, 2229*a*, 2232*a*, 2235*a*, 2238*a*, 2241*a*, 2244*a*, 2247*a*, 2250*a*, 2253*a*, 2256*a*, 2259*a*, 2262*a*, 2265*a*, 2268*a*, 2271*a*, 2274*a*, 2277*a*, 2280*a*, 2283*a*, 2286*a*, 2289*a*, 2292*a*, 2295*a*, 2298*a*, 2301*a*, 2304*a*, 2307*a*, 2310*a*, 2313*a*, 2316*a*, 2319*a*, 2322*a*, 2325*a*, 2328*a*, 2331*a*, 2334*a*, 2337*a*, 2340*a*, 2343*a*, 2346*a*, 2349*a*, 2352*a*, 2355*a*, 2358*a*, 2361*a*, 2364*a*, 2367*a*, 2370*a*, 2373*a*, 2376*a*, 2379*a*, 2382*a*, 2385*a*, 2388*a*, 2391*a*, 2394*a*, 2397*a*, 2400*a*, 2403*a*, 2406*a*, 2409*a*, 2412*a*, 2415*a*, 2418*a*, 2421*a*, 2424*a*, 2427*a*, 2430*a*, 2433*a*, 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IRON HURDLES, made by **MACHINERY**.
—COTMAN & HALL, of Winsley-street, have invented a new method of working iron hurdles, at a great saving of manual labour and reduction in cost. They are made of superior iron only, and will compete in price with those made by hand from cinder or common iron, which so frequently break. Iron Fencing, Gates, and Iron Work of all kinds, both plain and ornamental. Conservatories, Hot Water Apparatus, and Garden Implements. (The Paris Prize Medal, Park Entrance Gates, and Patent Stable Fittings, on view at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.)—Illustrated Catalogues free on application to COTMAN & HALL, 9, Winsley-street, Oxford-street.

THE RHEOCLINE, or Patent Iron Spring
Bedstead.—COTMAN & HALL beg to draw attention to the RHEOCLINE, or Patent Iron Spring Bed, which effects economy in bedding, freedom from vermin and contagion, with perfect cleanliness and portability. It supersedes the feather-bed, being softer and more conducive to health and perfect rest. It is applicable to wooden bedsteads, and also to the great variety of iron bedsteads. May be seen, together with patterns of the RHEOCLINE, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and at a large assortment of Stores, Fenders, Fire-irons, and other ironmongery, at 76, Oxford-street (three doors West of the Prince's Theatre), communicating with the Manufactory, 3, Winsley-street, Oxford-street.

EDWARDS'S SMOKE-CONSUMING KITCHEN-RANGE.—This Range, now brought to perfection, was the only one that received a First-Class Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. It has a large Heating Surface, a spacious Hot Plate, and insures a saving of 40 per cent. in fuel over Ranges on the ordinary construction. To be seen in daily operation at EDWARDS'S, SON & CO'S, SHOW-ROOMS, 45, Pall-mall, street, Oxford-street. Illustrated Prospectuses, with testimonials, sent on application. Sole Importers of Dr. ARNOTT'S SMOKE-CONSUMING FIRE-GRATE.

VENTILATION is essential to **HEALTH**, and no System of Warming should be tolerated which fails to afford free and constant fresh air, and is the cause of sickness from **MOISTURE** and **EVERY** Inhabited Apartment.

It is proposed to carry out this principle, in the most simple manner, in all ordinary rooms, by the agency of the

HYGIASTIC FIRE-GRATE, which **PROMOTES VENTILATION** by a continuous supply of fresh air, moderately warmed, in contact with fire-brick surfaces, and is at once the most economic and effective Grate known.

THE SMOKE-FLUE VENTILATOR effectually withdraws the vitiated air of a room, without risk of return, and, as with ordinary Chimney-valves, &c. Both to be seen in daily use, and Prospectus of their advantages to be obtained at

BOYD & CHAPMAN'S,
75, WELBECK-STREET, LONDON, W.
Established 1776.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S** SHOW-ROOMS, where complete assortments of **FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY** as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. The Stoves, with bronze ornaments and two sets of bars, 44, 14s. to 13s. 12s.; ditto with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 25s. to 28s.; Branded Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 10s.; Cast-iron Stoves, with standards, 11s. to 14s.; ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, 25s. 15s. to 18s.; Fire Irons, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.

THE BURTON and all other **PATENT STOVES**, with radiating hearth plates.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied Assortment of **TABLE CUTLERY** in the world, all warranted, is on **SALE** at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 12s. per dozen; Desserts to match, 3s. 6d.; 1st. to balance, 6d. per doz. extra; Carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 14s. 6d. to 20s. per doz.; extra fine, ivory, 32s.; 1st. with silver ferrules, 37s. to 50s.; white bone Table Knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Carvers, 12s. 6d. per pair; black horn Table Knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; Desserts, 6s.; Carvers, 12s. 6d.; black wood-handled Table Knives and Forks, 6s. per doz.; Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest Stock in existence of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new Plated Fish Carvers.

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